

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LV.
NUMBER 11

CALGARY, ALBERTA
NOVEMBER, 1959



The First Snowfall

● *Electric Stunning*

● *Something Different In Feedlots*

● *1959 Master Farm Families*

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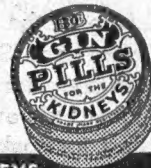


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Editorials . . .

Where Does It End ?

. . . add high wages to security and civil service empires are bound to expand

OTTAWA'S refusal of civil servant pay boosts sent wails and gnashing of teeth echoing through the halls of government. Yet, though federal employees weep buckets over their failure, hardly a farmer of the West will shed a tear in their behalf. Nor should they.

Civil servants are entirely supported by the tax-paying public, and thousands of prairie farmers who have seen their entire year's work buried to rot under a blanket of wet snow, are in no mood to shell out even more to make it easier for those in the comfort and security of a soft government job.

True, western farmers have received some rebate on their recent taxes . . . in the form of some \$40-million in acreage payments, and this, in many cases, just to keep them in business and paying more taxes. The Federal Civil Service, on the other hand, is demanding salary increases — not basic salaries, mind you, but increases — which

in themselves will take another \$240,000,000 from the public treasury.

These figures should show Canadians as a whole the alarming growth and costs of government operations. This \$240,000,000 was for federal employees alone, who already number some 300,000 . . . or more than all the farmers of the western prairies put together. Add to this the government at all levels and we get a grand total of 405,000 civil servants and each one dedicated to spending the public's money one way or another. More alarming still is the fact that this total is for the year 1957, which reveals that in the single previous year another 38,648 civil servants had been enlisted in the growing bureaucratic empires. We shudder to think of what has happened in the past couple of years.

It is reasonable to expect some parallel growth of government numbers with the general increase in Canadian population. But while Canada's population has increased by only 30% in the last ten years, the

number of civil servants has jumped by 50%. Further, and more dangerous still, is the fact that each increase in government numbers is accompanied by a geometric expansion of government spending and more controls, regimentation and general meddling in all aspects of our business and private life. Where does it end!

In the light of this trend, it is dismaying indeed to hear some misguided farm leaders advocating in the name of farmers more government spending, more government direction, more nationalization of utilities or more government in anything.

Certain civil servants must be paid salaries comparable to those in private industry, and there are undoubtedly many dedicated and efficient public servants now under-paid for the contribution they make. Yet there is a growing army of others who — far from making a contribution — are nothing but a burden on the backs of the public.

We have advocated in these pages before that a simple thinning out of the ranks of government is not enough. Whole departments, offices, corporations and bureaus could be abolished outright or sold to private enterprise. Even if we do not resort to the extreme of wholesale firings, we could put an end to further rehiring. The vacancies created by retirement and departures would in time, limit the spread of the disease. As for incompetents that remain, they deserve no salary increase. They already have their bonus in the form of security.

Meantime, don't ask the farmer faced by the unreasonable elements to pay the government salaries and bonuses as well as take all the risks.

The Changing land

THE face of the land is slowly but surely changing in Saskatchewan. The familiar grain elevators dotting the prairies are being joined by ever more oil derricks, and, according to Saskatchewan's Public Works Minister, C. G. Wills, the derricks now outnumber the elevators.

Saskatchewan can still produce close to 300,000,000 bushels of wheat every year, but what Mr. Wills described as spectacular oil and mineral developments are transforming the landscape of Canada's "bread basket" province. There is more, too, than meets the eye. Twenty years ago agriculture accounted for 80% of the province's income, whereas only a third of the income today comes from agriculture.

Change is inevitable and other industries are certain to flourish as the province prospers and grows. One unfortunate result is that the shift of economic centre of gravity from farming to other industries may be accompanied by a muffling of the voice of agriculture.

Western farmers have never found it easy to get a hearing in Eastern Canada, now they run the risk of being dominated at home. Unless they pull more closely together and keep their political, economic, and propaganda machinery well oiled, they may find themselves crying ever more faintly in the prairie wilderness.

G. K. CHESTERTON once said that a citizen can hardly distinguish between a tax and a fine, except that the fine is generally much lighter. This becomes increasingly true as ever more branches of government are given the power to restrict, confiscate, expropriate and demand in the name of government but without prior preference to either the courts or the elected parliament. Chesterton was right.

Paying the penalty

RETAIL food prices jumped 20% in the past 10 years, while in the same period the prices received by farmers dropped 8%. These U.S. figures which are roughly parallel with Canadian figures, were given by the Agricultural Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The committee has failed to answer the sixty-four-dollar question: Why is the farmer given the short end of the deal?

Farmers, since time began, have always done the initial stages of producing and merchandizing within the scope of their operations. Such things as rough cleaning, trimming, sorting, selecting, transporting, etc. They continue to provide this service up to the point where the people in the fancy white uniforms take over. If consumers wish to pay for added frills and conveniences from then on, that is their privilege, but they still owe their original debt to the farmer. The farmer's contribution to producing and preparing his top-quality products for market has not decreased one iota.

Why is the consumer so willing to reward the Johnny-come-latelys along the food supply line, and at the same time penalize the farmer?

Painful readjustment

EVEN the least informed is aware of the population shift from the farms to the city, although not everyone is aware of its full extent.

Actually, the flight to the city over the past ten years has assumed such proportions as to constitute a silent revolution, as revealed by figures produced by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Since 1948, the number of Canadians working on farms has fallen by more than 400,000 (from 1,200,000 to less than 800,000 today). This is all the more significant considering that in the same period the overall Canadian population rose by some four millions.

Fortunately, this convulsion — which can only be compared with changes associated with Britain's industrial revolution — has taken place largely in times of peace and relative prosperity. Otherwise, the replacement of landless farmers could be as painful to everyone as it is serious.

Nevertheless, it would give some satisfaction to farmers if the rest of Canada at least acknowledged the tremendous strain born by those in the agricultural industry during this period of major readjustment.

Killing with kindness

FOR all the talk of the business side of farming, it continues to be a way of life . . . especially where it concerns young people.

The glittering noisy city attractions do have a certain appeal to the youngster on the isolated farm, but the physical conveniences of big city life are a mixed blessing. The physical gain is too often accompanied by a spiritual loss.

Several different surveys have pointed out the distinct relationship between the ownership of cars by city youngsters and academic standing, crime rate, immorality and drinking. Not that farm youths are barred from driving or shielded from temptation, but they are exposed to fewer shallow distractions that divert them from the realities of growing up.

In one Portland, Oregon, high school of 320 students, 54 were car owners, who worked an average of 17.5 hours a week to raise the money to maintain them. The correlation between low school grades and car ownership proved amazing throughout the survey.

Students	Car Owners
Straight "A"	none
Grade "B"	15%

Grade "C"	41%
Grade "D"	71%
Straight flunks	83%

These figures speak for themselves. But aside from academic failure juvenile car ownership was linked to city crime, with judges reporting that so very many court cases stem back to stealing of gasoline, tires and auto parts after funds run out. Then there is the encouragement of drinking and immorality from the privacy and convenience an automobile affords.

Judge Charles H. Foster, of Lakeview, Oregon, said in court: "If suddenly we had no more automobiles in the hands of teenagers of 15 to 18, our juvenile delinquency problems would decrease in a very short time by almost 75%."

Young people who are too busy "living it up" during high school fail to develop the priceless tools of intellect and character which later make possible all the material benefits that are the rewards of perseverance. Young people, on the other hand, who devote their energies to studies and their responsibilities about the family farm make a two-fold gain; a good sound academic grounding that will serve them all their lives, and the character that gives them the maturity and patience to work steadily ahead to their just rewards as they grow into them.

Parents who give this to their child, offer far more than the parents who merely hand their son or daughter four wheels to run around on.

Notes on the margin

FURTHER aids to storage of produce are in sight. Tests have been under way using infra-red radiation to dry all manner of crops to replace conventional systems by something more convenient and faster. For example, rough rice drying rates ranged from 3.6% to .5% moisture per minute of exposure to infra-red. But the work is also being done with a great variety of crops from onions and peanuts to wheat and sweet potatoes. Onions can be successfully dried by this method in only 3 to 5 minutes, compared with 48 hours with conventional methods.

Just another advancement that not only makes for speed and convenience in farm production, but could, through improved storage measures, contribute to more stability in marketing.

* * *

FARMING isn't what it used to be. Every day we can count our blessings for new technological assistance that Grandad did without.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals that in the short period of five years (1951 to 1956) the percentage of Canadian farms having the convenience of electric power increased from 51% to almost 74%. Particularly encouraging is the fact that three-fifths of the total increase was reported on the Prairies. This opens up more opportunities for the farm business and the farm life than ever before.

* * *

ANOTHER of the world's wheat markets has disappeared . . . for this year, at least. Spain, which has imported some 30 million bushels of wheat annually for the past three years, has now joined the ranks of the exporters under the International Wheat Agreement. This results largely from a bumper crop this year which boosted production by about 25% above average. It is without doubt a windfall for the people of Spain, but it does little to help the world wheat surplus.

* * *

Competing with ghosts

PUREBRED stockmen will be casting jaundiced eyes at established artificial breeding co-ops and their steady expansion in the industry.

It means that fewer animals cover a lot more ground.

Adjustment is always painful and more attention may have to be paid to performance than to salesmanship and the show-ring.

In Saskatchewan alone the total of artificial breeding co-ops has jumped to eleven, with more on the way. And up until May of this year the seven stations in business at that time reported a total of 6,472 first services from the time the first station went into operation. This permits the few prize animals to extend their influence beyond their previous borders, and makes for stronger competition at the top among the purebred stockmen. It's bad enough to compete with a champion bull when he's alive!

Improved technology and the storage of frozen semen means that the ghost of the prize animal may be around to compete many years after his death.

The climate for progress

LIKE victorious generals reviewing past battles, British Conservatives are measuring the political winds that blew the MacMillan Government back into power.

Whatever else happened at the polls, it seems obvious that the voters—increasingly prosperous and contented—cast their ballots against change. What is this promising formula?

After the debacle of Labor's nationalization flops, and the unsuccessful Suez adventure, the United Kingdom has made its difficult way back to a healthy "normality". Casting aside the economic experiments of Socialism, the MacMillan Government concentrated on stabilizing the currency while at the same time gradually reducing the controls, regimentation and general government meddling. This resulted in the return to the healthy economic climate for industrial recovery and expansion.

Further, the economies of good national housekeeping were not squandered by increasing the arrant "give-aways" to buy votes from the vocal pressure groups and expand the civil service empires. This was reflected in the last budget which produced the only kind of "give-away" the taxpayers like—tax cuts that amounted to over \$800,000,000. This is a sizeable sum to leave in the pockets of any taxpayers, particularly the British who are only now coming back after the sacrifices of World War Two.

These policies have provided the incentive to individuals and companies to strive for bigger and better things. In short, the government has tried to be a help, rather than a burden on society.

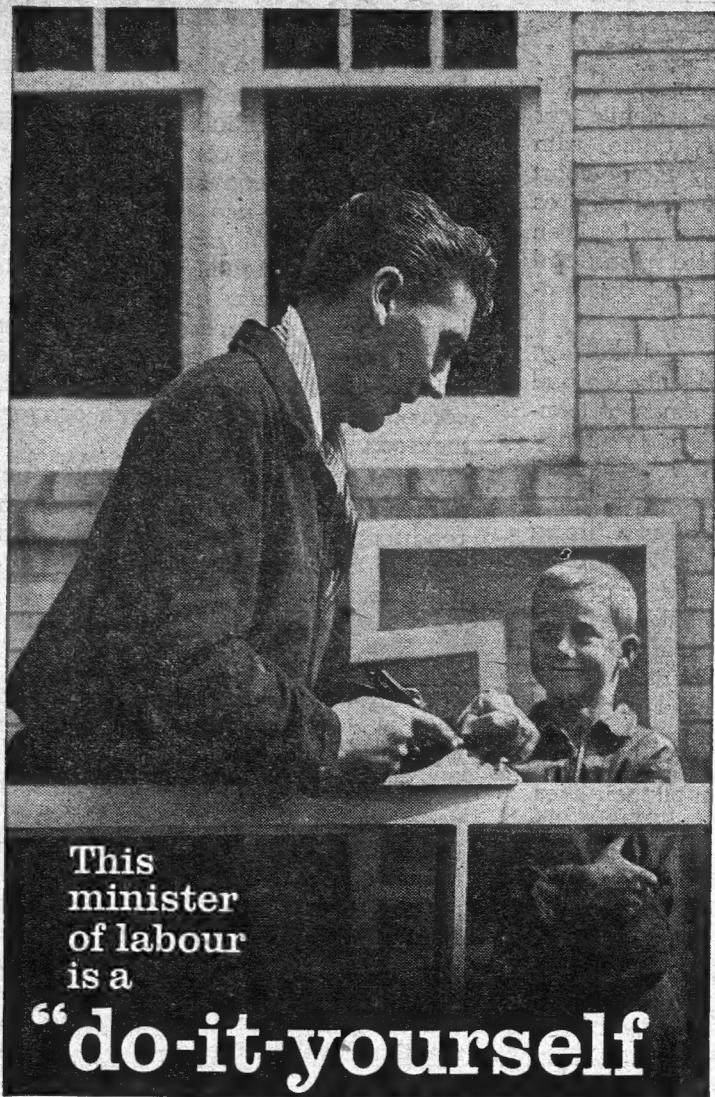
It would appear that the voting public is quite aware of the cause and effect of prosperity, and if given the chance will show it.

"Welfare" cycle

VIRTUALLY all welfare schemes follow the same pattern of birth and growth. They are born in the minds of people, usually humanitarian, who believe they can do some good to society as a whole, or to a section of it. These convert a few more to their ideas and the group or organization becomes large enough and influential enough to present its scheme to a political party as something that is desired by the public, and therefore, something that will win votes for the party that advocates it. The public, in whose name the group speaks, probably never has heard of the scheme . . .

However, if the party that has adopted the scheme as a vote-catcher gets into power, mainly because of sounder planks in its platform, or because the public is tired of the former government, the scheme becomes law. Immediately it begins to attract a mass of bureaucrats as a ship attracts barnacles.

The welfare of those whom the scheme was supposed to benefit then becomes secondary to the welfare of the barnacles . . . THE PRINTED WORD.



This
minister
of labour
is a
**"do-it-yourself
man!"**

No temperamental storm window can defeat this family minister of labour. Leaving the difficult jobs to the professionals, he looks after smaller repair jobs in his home, himself. He's a determined fellow who aims at keeping his family expenditures well within his income at all times.

The Minister of Labour at Ottawa requires millions of dollars to meet departmental expenditures, each year . . . and his department is only one of many.

Money for all departments of government comes through the Minister of Finance who gets it largely in taxes from Canadians such as you. When more money is spent than is collected in taxes, government must borrow from you . . . or else *create new money*. The creation of new money is one factor that leads to inflation . . . which means your dollar buys less and less.

The government has been spending more than you have been paying in taxes. To narrow the gap between income and expenditures, new taxes have been imposed.

The next step should be to reduce expenditures, or at least hold the line. Undertaking new commitments — adding new welfare or other services — will only make it that much more difficult to pay our way. Tell your M.P. at Ottawa that since *you* are trying to save, you expect *government* to do the same.

You also help when you save more by means of life insurance, savings deposits, and the purchase of government bonds. Your savings help to create a **SOUND** dollar; and this, in turn, helps to create job security for you and more jobs for other Canadians.

A SOUND DOLLAR MEANS A BETTER LIFE FOR YOU

GIVE YOUR **ACTIVE** SUPPORT
TO THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

L-759E
A PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

CREAM WEIGHTS

Why Does a Full Five-Gallon Can of Cream Not Always Weigh Fifty Pounds?

THIS is the question cream producers often ask creamery staffs and dairy inspectors. Several factors are responsible and these are listed below:

1. Test of Cream

Butterfat is the lightest part of milk. That is why cream rises to the top of the can or bottle. The more butterfat (higher test) in cream, the lighter it will be. It is impossible to get 50 pounds of cream testing 35% into a five-gallon can at ordinary room temperature because the specific gravity is only 0.998. If the can were accurate and the other conditions were as outlined above, then the cream would weigh 49.9 pounds. As the test increases above 35% then the weight per can will decrease.

2. Gases in Cream

High acid cream very often contains gas produced by bacteria and yeasts. Although the gas produced has very little weight it still occupies space in the can. It is quite possible that a full five-gallon can will weigh only forty-five pounds or less, depending on the extent of fermentation.

3. Dented Cans

Many cream cans become dented through rough handling. Dented cans are reduced in volume and will not hold the full rated capacity and therefore will not weigh the expected amount.

4. Air in Cream

When cream is emptied into cans immediately before shipment to the creamery the pouring operation incorporates considerable air, which collects at the top as foam, giving the can the appearance of being full. After the cream stands for awhile the foam disappears and the level of cream is considerably below the top of the can.

NO PELLETING OR WAFERING YET

MANY farmers are optimistically waiting for a wafaring or pelleting machine that will cut standing alfalfa, squeeze out the moisture, pelletize or wafer it, and load it into a wagon. They may have a long wait, says Burt S. Horne, Pennsylvania State University Agr. Eng., in the "Furrow".

"Many engineering obstacles confront the designers of such a haymaking machine. It must have sufficient capacity, low power requirements, and be priced where the average farmer can afford to own and operate it.

In other words, a practical field wafaring machine will become a reality when the following requirements are met. It must handle long hay directly from the windrow and produce

wafers at a rate of 5 to 6 tons per hour, using a power unit of not over 50 h.p. It should have a total weight of not more than 4,000 pounds and cost not over \$4,000. It must, of course, be a one-man outfit.

I do not think such a machine will be available for sale in the near future. Certainly no such machine is available today. We should anticipate, of course, that many of these engineering problems will no doubt be solved some day. After all, many manufacturers, experiment stations, and universities are conducting a great deal of research on wafaring equipment.

In the meantime, we still have this year's hay crop to make; also next year's, and others beyond that.

Many farmers have not taken advantage yet of the hay equipment now on the market. It is already possible for one man to mow, condition, rake, bale and store his own hay crops. With modern drying equipment, it's even possible for one man to handle crops in 8 to 10 hours — a single working day."

TILLAGE AGAINST WEEDS STILL IMPORTANT

CHEMICAL weed killers have been subjected to exhaustive studies on the Experimental Farm at Brandon for at least 25 years. By far the greatest help contributed by herbicides towards solving a weed problem and the reduction of necessary tillage has been made by the plant selective compounds such as the acetic, butyric, benzoic, and propionic acid formulations of 2,4-D and MCPA. They have made it possible to bring under virtual control such annual weeds as mustard, pigweeds and stinkweed. However, numerous common weeds are partially or wholly resistant to these chemicals and for this reason tillage is frequently as necessary as it was formerly. Nevertheless experiments have proved that the application of these herbicides to standing grain crops; to help control weeds in stubble after harvest; on summerfallow, and, also to clean up winter annuals as pre-seeding practice in the spring, saves money by assuring cleaner, better crops and reducing necessary tillage.

How helpful are herbicides for the control of perennial weeds? Chemicals that will kill deep-rooted perennials outright on an extensive scale at reasonable cost to the farmer are not yet available. Many products are sold as couch grass killers and for the eradication of perennial thistles and the like, but the majority of these leave the soil sterile for shorter or longer periods and are impractical except for patchwork. They have undoubted advantages but on large scale fields intensive tillage for the control of perennial weeds remains the best practice.

THERE may be more than one way to skin a cat, but a Yugoslav farmer found that his way wasn't too good a one. He decided to do away with an unwanted cat by fastening a stick of dynamite to it and tying it to a tree. But after he lit the fuse the cat got loose, ran into the farmer's house and disappeared under the bed—almost simultaneously with the disappearance of the house.

A BRITISH novelist, E. Arnot Robertson, speaks for many when he says: "The human mind is self-defensive; if I know someone is trying to do me good, a barrier goes up between us at once."

"It would improve the health of office workers if they would rest their feet on their desks." That is what a doctor says. We don't think the guy has done any research in the matter... If it applies to nifty stenographers the result might brighten the outlook of male employees and add lustre to their jobs. But as a health aid—well, we just can't agree. It isn't so. We are sure our health is going downhill everyday. Some days we are several minutes late getting away from here because our health is so poorly we hardly have the energy to get our feet down and go home where it's comfortable.

MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE, ex-editor of PUNCH, says: "It's within the power of the individual to be happy if he wishes. The greatest happiness on earth is to detest governments and resist them."

AN indication that perhaps the world does move ahead comes from the Algiers, ECHO, which tells us: "Saudi Arabia has repudiated its ancient custom of primitive justice. No longer will the hand of a thief be cut off with a hatchet. The job will now be handled by a surgeon who will administer anaesthetics."

OUT in a B.C. city a new litter law went into effect recently, and the first person pinched under it was a motorist who disgustingly tore a parking ticket from his car and hurled it into the gutter.

MANY nations are willing to have their standard of living lifted, if someone will supply the jack.

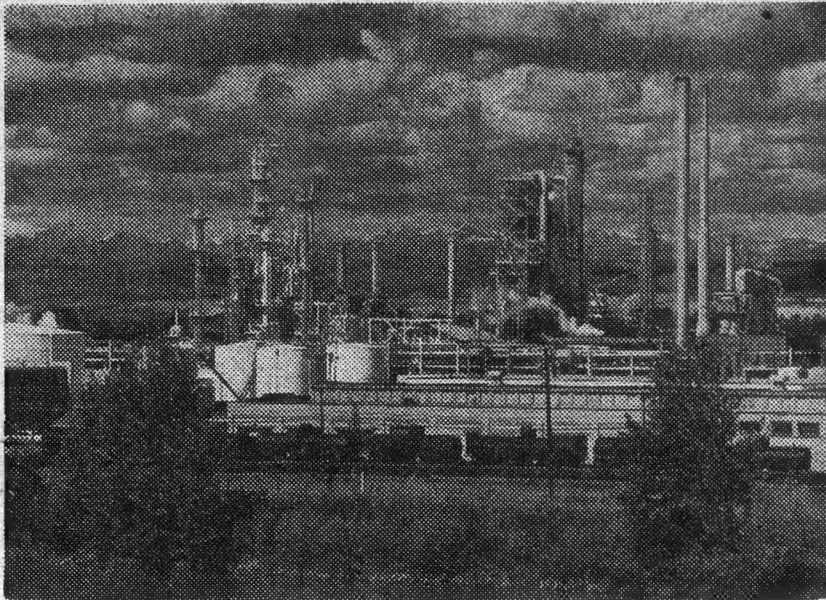
NOW that an airplane can leave North America and be in Japan one hour before it left (by the clock) there is no such thing as a distant relative.

AND here is something that male readers will want to bring to the attention of their wives. A world renowned economist has declared: "More money is not the solution to our problems."

THERE is really nothing new in girl's swimming suits.

THE more you leaf through old books, the more you are convinced that things change very little. In 1888 Jerome K. Jerome made this observation in, *Three Men in a Boat*, as his characters planned a river trip:

"George got hold of the paper and read us the weather forecast—I do think that of all the silly, irritating tomfoolishness by which we are plagued, this 'weather forecast' fraud is about the most aggravating. It forecasts precisely what happened yesterday, or the day before, and precisely the opposite of what is going to happen... I remember a holiday of mine being completely ruined by our paying attention to the weather report: 'Heavy showers with thunder-



The New West

Set amidst some of the richest, most diversified farming country in Canada, and with the impressive backdrop of the mighty Rockies, Imperial Oil's new Calgary refinery symbolizes the new West... an era of the country where industry and farming are marching ahead to mutual advantage.

Refineries, such as this, which now dot the prairies in increasing numbers are the powerhouses of western farmers. From them they receive the fuels to sow, to harvest, to transport and to market the hundreds of farm products grown in the area. Mechanization has helped increase the Canadian farm worker's output by 83% since 1940. It has put the oil products tank on almost every farm. More than 20 million gallons of oil products a year are expected to flow to southern Alberta's highly-mechanized farms from this single refinery, recently expanded at a cost of \$14,000,000, alone.

Located on the Bow River, 4½ miles southeast of Calgary, the Imperial refinery stands on land which once belonged to Colonel James Walker, the famous old pioneer and Indian fighter.

The Colonel, himself, would be impressed by the increased mobility, comfort and convenience brought to the modern farm home by diesel fuels, oil furnaces, and high-test gasolines necessary to up-and-coming flying farmers. Little did the pioneers dream that some day, from a mile below the prairie fields, would come a crop to help harvest the crops above.

A little wheat— —a little chaff

by IVAN HELMER

storms today', and so we gave up our picnic and stayed in the house all day waiting for the rain... And people were going off in wagonettes and coaches as jolly and merry as could be—And we chuckled to think how wet they were going to get—And when the afternoon was nearly gone and still there was no sign of rain, we tried to cheer ourselves up with the idea that it would come down all at once, just as people had started for home, and were out of the reach of any shelter, and that they would thus get more drenched than ever. But not a drop ever fell and it finished a grand day—

"The next morning we would read 'warm, fine, fair day; much heat'; and we would dress ourselves in flimsy things—half an hour after we had started, it would commence to rain hard and a bitterly cold wind would spring up and both would keep on steadily for the whole day, and we would come home with colds and rheumatism..."

A LARGE university has introduced a course in its English department to teach slang, because of embarrassing incidents such as this: A foreign student on being introduced to the dean said in a very respectful tone, and with pride in his mastery of English: "I'm very happy to meet you, big shot. I've heard you are a very wise guy."

THE sanctuary of the home is disappearing. The latest thing in houses is pre-fabricated moveable partitions. New roof trusses make this possible. Now the walls may be rearranged at will. The trade paper announcing this says the little woman will now be able to not only rearrange the furniture, but can change walls to suit the occasion, her mood, or just to impress the neighbors. Well, you know who will rearrange them, after a hard day in the fields, or a tough night at the curling rink—and we know who will do the straw-bossing.

A THOUGHT-provoking news item comes from Australia: "A woman in Sydney obtained a divorce on the grounds that her husband preferred to sleep on the lawn." Why, why, why? Had she lost her charm? Did she gab or nag all night? Did she snore? And what about him? Was the poor chap badgered out of his wits—or was he just a churlish creature, better off in his own pasture? It's like thinking of infinity—you can't get anywhere with it.

LORD BOOTHY, rector of St. Andrew's University in Britain, is not worrying about the moon. He told a radio audience: "I personally just don't like thinking about space. I like thinking about this world. There's a lot to be done here and we are falling far short of it."

a hurry-up call had to be sent to Hollywood for an archery expert to come out to the location and give the Indians bow-and-arrow lessons. Most of them had never pulled a bow.

A GOOD RULE of the road is to stay on it.

FREE enterprise has suffered another setback. In Ontario a motorist who was confronted with a fire under his hood did some nice thinking. He had beer in his car and grabbing a few bottles he smashed them over the blaze. The fire was vanquished, but was the day saved? Alas no, our hero had to answer to the authorities for the illegal possession of liquor.

WHY ships are called "she" is explained by Mr. J. N. Fraine, vice-president of the C.P.R.:

"There's always a great deal of bustle about them; there's usually a gang of men around them; they have waist, and stays; it takes a lot of paint to keep them good looking; with them it's not the initial cost, but the upkeep."

"They're all decked out; it takes a good man to handle them right; they show their topsides but hide their bottoms."

"And when coming into port, they head straight for the buoys."

IN another 25 years these troubled times will have become "the good old days".

IT is often said that a policeman's lot is not a happy one and in cases like the following there is probably something in it. In New Guinea a native policeman was sent to a village to nose around for wrongdoing. But he never sent in a report. It turned out that cannibals, who came down from the hills, cooked him and served him for a banquet dish.

FROM here it looks as if none will be able to take it with them because the CBC will have spent it before they go.

TWO men and one woman are shipwrecked on a lush, deserted South Seas island. How, asks a TV comic, Guy Breton, would the various nationalities of the world react to this problem? His answers:

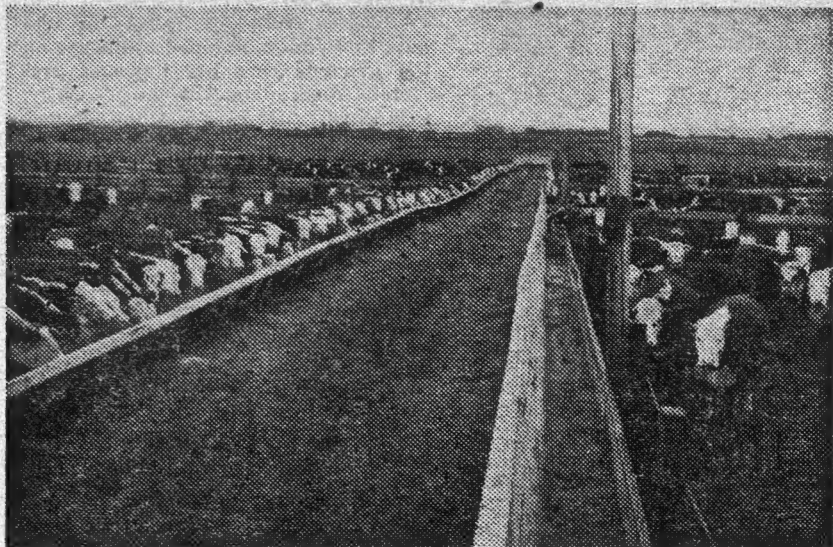
Spanish: One of the men would kill the other.

Italian: The woman would kill one of the men.

English: Nobody would kill anybody. They'd stick around waiting to be introduced.

American: The men would get together and talk business.

French: What's the problem, anyway? — Nana.



Twice daily, the feed is carried down these lanes and delivered to the mangers. The feed is to consist largely of cut roughage, crushed grain and pelleted supplement, and cattle owners may also have stilbesterol added to the diet if they wish.



Cutting costs by volume operations is the big secret of Western Feedlots, where cattlemen from all across Southern Alberta are now able to ship their stock for feeding. Other services, such as dehorning, and vaccinating are looked after for a few cents.

WESTERN Feedlots, Limited, with nearly eight acres of corral space south of Strathmore, embraces a completely new principle in feeding cattle. It is the first Canadian attempt at large-scale custom feeding and the 1,800 cattle on fattening rations at mid-October were the bona-fide property of no fewer than 20 owners.

How did this young giant in the cattle industry evolve? Eion Chisholm, manager of the enterprise, had his own feedlot west of Calgary and began taking some stock — custom fashion — from other cattlemen in order to reduce overhead costs, and an idea was born. Why wouldn't it be practical to conduct a big community or custom feedlot serving ranchers, farmers and others who might have cattle?

He discussed the matter with Rancher Charles McKinnon who had seen something of the kind in Arizona and was encouraged. "We better write to some of the stockmen," Mr. McKinnon suggested. "That's about the only way to find out if there's likely to be interest in it."

Chisholm and McKinnon invited a few people to an informal meeting, just to talk about the proposed plan. Ten men with cattle interests, sitting in an Eighth Avenue office in Calgary on that April afternoon, 1958, said they liked the idea—liked it well enough to put some money into it.

Ranchers who were obliged to sell their unfinished cattle off the grass were enthusiastic and farmers who considered themselves as novices at feeding recognized sizeable advantages.

A few weeks later, 31 people—predominantly Alberta ranchers—came to a meeting in Calgary's Palliser Hotel for the purpose of organizing and, there, the private company to be incorporated as Western Feedlots, Limited, had its birth. Charles McKinnon was elected to the office of president; Ed. McKinnon, Airdrie, became

Something Different In Feedlots

by GRANT MacEWAN

vice-president; Neil Harvie, Cochrane, second vice-president, and Eion Chisholm, secretary and manager. Five directors appointed at that time were Eugene Burton, Medicine Hat; Allie Streeter, Stavely; John Cross, Nanton; Angus McKinnon, Calgary, and Frank Gattey, Consort. Since then, John Cross retired from the board of directors, and George Ross, Junior, Lost River, was elected to succeed him.

It was arranged that each shareholder would be required to buy 100 shares in the company at one dollar each and subscribe a shareholder's loan. And from the meeting came a committee consisting of D. J. McKinnon, Calgary; William Slater, Strathmore, and Mr. Chisholm, with instructions to find a location for a big feedlot. The committee was attracted by a 528-acre farm, one and one-half miles south of Strathmore and while the owner sat on the seat of his horse-drawn mower

in the middle of a hayfield, a deal was tentatively agreed upon with the idea that it would be confirmed on the following day.

The company was still without incorporation and no money had been subscribed by shareholders. Hence, there was a near-crisis on the morning of the day when purchase of the land was to be completed with cash. At 9 a.m. the committee was notified that full payment would have to be made by 10 o'clock or the deal would be off. Members of the committee, still without a penny of company money, were momentarily perplexed but a friendly banker who recognized the names of men intending to become shareholders, said: "Write the cheque and we'll hold it until you can cover it."

The cheque was written and without much delay the work of transforming a farm with old buildings and 330 acres of irrigated land into a modern feed-

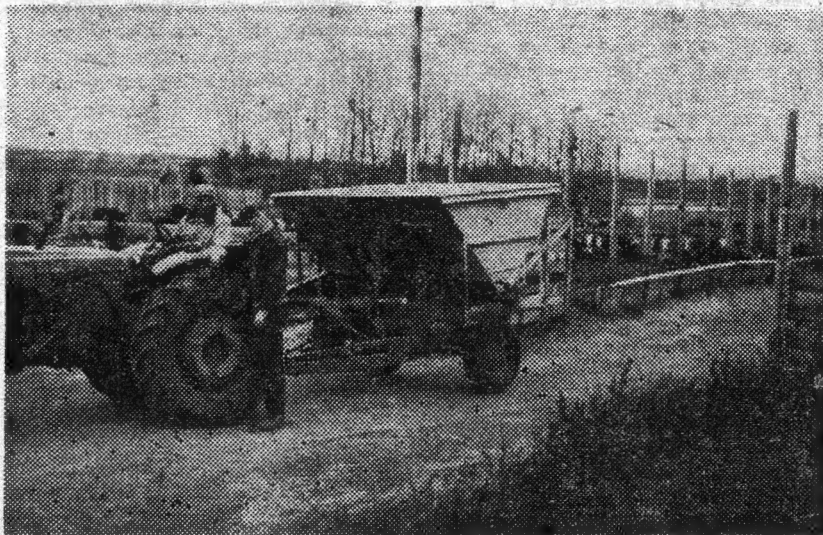
lot went forward. The location for some expansive corrals was staked out on an eastern slope and it was decided that the house and some other old buildings would be demolished. But, as everybody realized, a big and reliable water supply was a prerequisite. The well-drillers were called and, as good fortune would have it, water was encountered at three levels in the 150-foot drill-hole. Demanding positive assurance of water in abundance, those directing the initial operations conducted a pumping test for seven hours, using a 3¾-inch production pipe, and were able to lower the water level in the well only by five feet.

On the highest point of ground beside the corral site, a concrete reservoir to hold 20,000 gallons was constructed and plastic pipe was laid underground to conduct water by gravity to troughs in all pens.

The first cattle arrived at mid-October, 1958, although the plant was barely ready for them. That initial herd of feeders was from Charles McKinnon and it was followed a few days later by cattle from James Cartwright, High River. By Christmas, the new plant had 900 cattle on feed and numbers were climbing daily. The present capacity, Eion Chisholm says, is between 2,500 and 3,000 head, making it one of three or four biggest feedlots in the province. "We'll probably have the lots full to their limit this season," Mr. Chisholm said, "may even be turning cattle away."

A paramount feature of the plan is that the producers or cattlemen placing feeders in the company pens retain ownership. If a steer dies, it is the owner's loss, but mortality has been low. And although policy could be changed, the Western Feedlots company has not fed any of its own cattle. In other words, the company is organized to provide feedlot services without actually buying or selling cattle.

The company does not restrict its feeding services to cattle owned by shareholders. The



Unlike the practice at most big feedlots, self-feeding is used in preference to hand-feeding. Tractor-drawn hoppers provided with augers and conveyors carry the feed down the lanes to the bins. Above is Foreman Ross Weaver on the tractor, while alongside is Manager Eion Chisholm.

only concession to shareholders is an early chance to reserve space for their stock. For 30 days after the 1st of August, shareholders will have the right to declare the number of cattle they propose to deliver for feeding and can reserve the space by depositing one dollar per head. Beyond that, cattle may be accepted from any rancher or farmer. Even a group of Calgary business men was sufficiently interested to form its own syndicate for the purpose of buying feeder animals and placing them in the Strathmore yards.

At first, there was a rather complicated schedule of charges for feeding. For steers and heifers weighing less than 800 pounds, the charge was 35 cents per head per day for the first 30 days. Then the figure raised to 40 cents a day until the animals reached 900 pounds and 45 cents a day up to 1,000 pounds. Cattle in still heavier weight brackets had their own tariffs.

Recently, however, the original schedules were replaced by a simplified method of charging — actual feed cost plus a yardage charge of 10 cents per day. In the case of calves on growing rations, the yardage charge of 10 cents per head per day. In the case of calves on growing rations, the yardage charge covers labor and supervision as well as rental on space.

Special services are available — dehorning, for example, at 20 cents per head, vaccinating at five cents and branding at 15 cents. Ranch cattle contributed by their producers are already branded, but every animal going over the scales and on to the feeding pens must be positively identified. Hence, in addition to the many feeding yards — each accommodating one man's cattle as far as possible — there is the very necessary complex of alleys, chutes, squeezers and so on.

Unlike the practice at most big feedlots, self-feeding has not been adopted at this one. Hand-feeding, Manager Chisholm believes, is more economical of feed and he has no thought of changing. And so, feeding is done twice daily with feed delivered in the mangers from tractor-drawn wagons provided with augers or conveyors.

It is the intention, when facilities make it possible, to feed cut roughage, crushed grain and pelleted supplement. The latter is a 30 per cent protein product and it is for the cattle owners to say if they wish to add stilbestrol which is known to stimulate rapid gains and better use of feed in fattening steers.

It is commonly agreed that cattle should be introduced to grain rations with some caution. Accordingly, starting rations at this plant are made up to include at least 70 per cent of roughage by weight. Ulti-

mately, when cattle are on full feed, the ration between grain and roughage is about reversed. And while oats predominate in the grain part of starting rations, the ultimate grain feed includes only 10 per cent of oats with the balance being made up of approximately equal parts of wheat and barley.

In Mr. Chisholm's judgement, after the cattle have been on dry feed for a few months in fall and winter, they are likely to need additional vitamin A. Accordingly, synthetic vitamin A will be provided as a supplement at what seems to be the appropriate time.

Extra help is required now and then, but at mid-October, with close to 2,000 cattle in the pens, Foreman Ross Weaver and one assistant were able to perform the day-to-day operations.

"It was an experiment," said one of the directors, "but interest on the part of cattlemen who want to use our plant makes it look like we've struck on a pretty good plan."

It means that Western Feedlots, Limited, about as new as a fresh egg, is filling a definite need.

LIKE FATHER LIKE SON

FAST gaining bulls sire fast-gaining calves. This is a statement, based on tests, issued by the University of Illinois livestock specialist, G. R. Carlisle. Fast-gaining bulls also require less feed per 100 lbs. of gain; and this ability is passed along to offspring.

Where three different bulls, a slow-gainer, a medium-gainer and a fast-gainer were used with three different groups of cows of similar age, weight and type, the following results were obtained:

Calves from each group were fed for 232 days after weaning. Calves sired by the fast-gaining bull gained 62 more pounds than those sired by the slow bull and they did it on 94 lbs. less feed. Medium-gainers outweighed the slow-gainers by 30 pounds and required 61 pounds less feed.

SPRING OR FALL PLANTING OF LEGUMES

MOST grasses and legumes which are grown in the prairies can be seeded either in the spring or the fall. The success obtained from seeding forage crops during the fall is equal to that obtained from spring seeding.

If the land being seeded down to forage crops is summerfallowed, the seeding should be delayed until spring as erosion during the winter and spring may cause the seed to be blown out or washed out. On the other hand, if the land to be seeded is stubble land, or weedy or trash covered land, then it may be seeded this fall before freeze-

up. The time of seeding during the fall is quite important. If the forage seed is planted before October 20 it may germinate and thus be killed during the winter. However, late fall seeding after October 20 prevents seed germination and in turn permits the seed to lie in the soil undisturbed and ready for early spring growth.

One exception for late fall seeding is sweet clover. It is not recommended that it be seeded in the fall as early spring frosts often kill the plants.

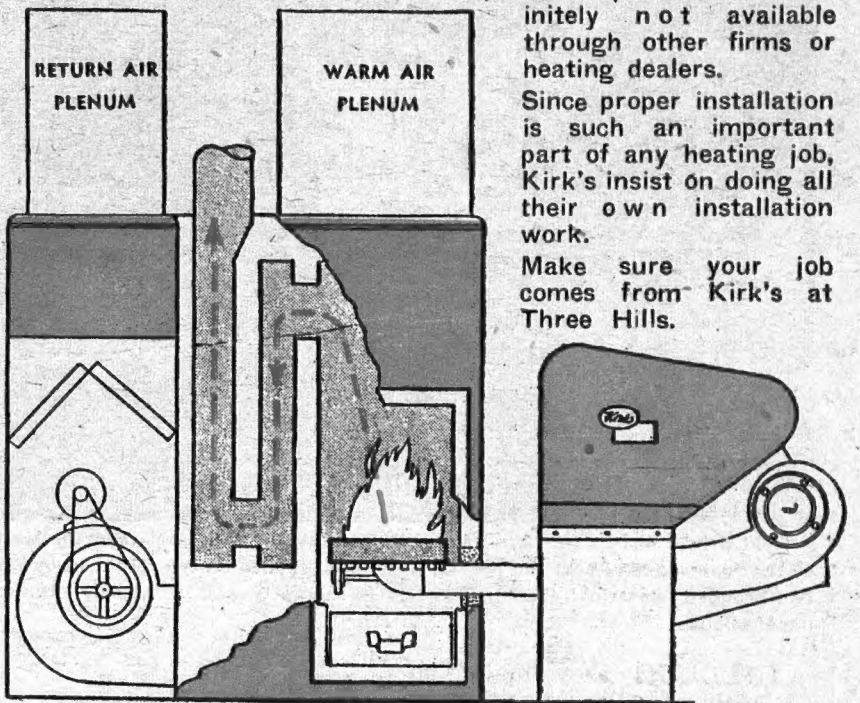
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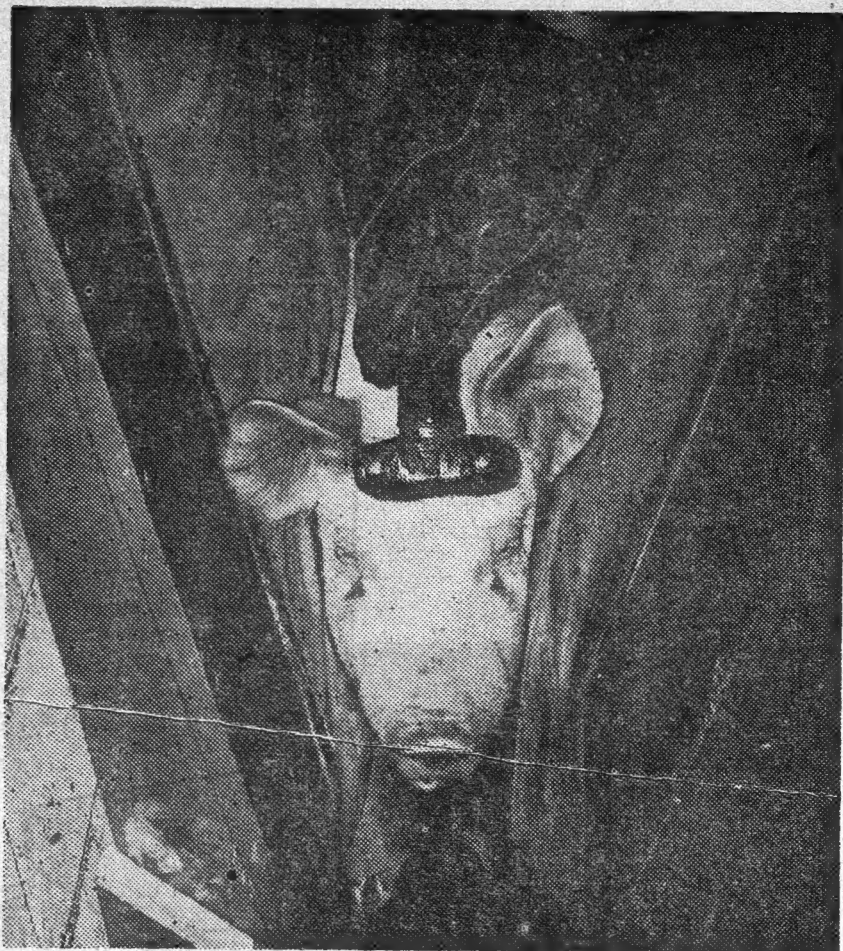
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Held firmly but at the same time comparatively gently between the walls of the foam-padded box, the animal is simply touched on the forehead by this two-pronged electrical instrument. It is instantly and painlessly stunned unconscious.



The hogs are driven without fear into a funnelled chute until they enter the box individually. Once stunned, the animal rides out on a conveyor belt before it recovers and passes quietly into the slaughtering "assembly line."

ALTHOUGH they make no claim to the invention, a Calgary-based meat packing company have announced the first acceptable commercial adaptation in Canada of an electrical stunner for pigs.

A device perfected in June in Burns' Kitchener plant has been successfully proven on nearly 700,000 (325 hourly) pigs.

Driven through a funnelled pen and chute, the animals en-

Electric Stunning—

ter one at a time into a heavily foam-padded mechanical box, where they are firmly touched on the forehead with a low voltage, two-pronged electrical instrument. Instantly unconscious they are shackled and killed before they recover. One operator reaches from behind to stun, and also controls the me-

chanical box or restrainer.

Burns' Winnipeg plant have recently installed the new method and five other of the company plants will make the switch as soon as equipment arrives.

Last winter Burns instituted a special study for a simple, humane slaughter of hogs. In March general superintendent, Bert Freeman, and Kitchener's plant superintendent, R. J. Moody, made a tour of selected U.S. meat packers to assess methods in use. They were most interested in an electrical stunning trial in two plants which led to perfection of their own electrical instrument for use with a special restraining box and stream-line runway.

Lung hemorrhages, which are often caused by electrical stunning, have not been serious and have not interfered with the post-mortem inspection carried out by Government inspectors.

Humane society officials who have made extensive studies on humane slaughter and who visited the plant to assess the process, were enthusiastic. Ottawa's Veterinary Director Dr. David Wells, Inspector General for the Government, investigated and commented favorably.

Results are said to forerun a major change in Canadian industrial slaughtering of pigs.

93 plants, both inspected and non-government inspected, dress hogs in Canada. These

include independents and branch houses of national firms.

With a production line of 300 to 400 hourly, pigs have always presented the most difficult humane problem to the meat packers. The heavier cattle, less excitable, have been handled satisfactorily in large plants for the past few years.

Of national concern, industrial slaughtering techniques came under parliamentary scrutiny in April when a standing committee on agriculture, chaired by Hayden Stanton, sat for eight hearings. The sixty members heard briefs and representatives from the Humane Slaughter Association, the SPCA, the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, various farm organizations, the Inter-provincial Farm Council, United Packinghouse Workers, and the Meat Packers' Council of Canada.

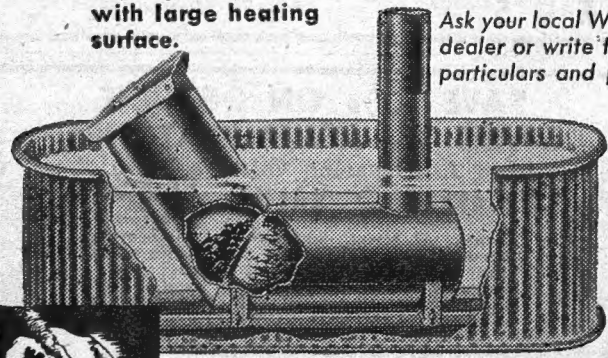
Four years ago (1955) the Meat Packers' Council joined with the Ontario SPCA to employ a team of two Government veterinarians, Dr. Ronald Gwatkin and Dr. R. Tanner, for a study into improved humane slaughtering.

One of the four methods recommended in their report was a type of electrical stunner, in widespread use in England, and compulsory by The Danish Research Institute in Denmark since July, 1954. As far back as 1929, it had been unsuccessfully tested in the U.S. Adaptation to North America had been difficult because the animals on this continent are not as domesticated and the rate of slaughter is faster. Three other

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G Watkins' recommendations were: mechanical hammers, the use of carbon dioxide, and shooting.

However, the stunner process appears to satisfactorily answer all points raised in the committee regarding the orderly drive from pen to dressing floor. Practically silent, the new operation requires two extra handlers. It has a potential rate of 400 carcasses hourly, but is equally adaptable to smaller slaughter houses.



Dr. B. B. Migicovsky

FEDERAL STUDY OF RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

BECAUSE of the possible contamination of food supplies from radioactive fallout, the department of agriculture has instituted research on the movement of radioactive contaminants, and, or prevention of their entrance into the food chain.

Radioactive contaminants fall into the soil and enter the herbage, thereby contaminating not only plant products but also the products from animals feeding on contaminated herbage.

Possible Control?

Dr. B. B. Migicovsky, Animal Research Institute, says the detailed knowledge of the movement of these contaminants may lead us to a means of control.

Research to date has resulted in a process of treating milk by which the radioactive isotopes of strontium and cesium can be removed from milk.

This method utilizes the principle of ion exchange. The substance, similar to water softener, specifically a cation exchange resin, is treated with salts of calcium, potassium and sodium. The milk is treated with this specially prepared resin. The strontium and cesium comes out on the resin and the milk remains unchanged with respect to flavor and consumption.

The method provides a practical means of decontaminating milk at relatively low cost.

a load of 26 Jersey cattle for the United States. The cattle were part of a consignment of 75 bought by Mr. Paul J. Spann, of New Jersey; and it became possible to fly them, rather than take them by sea as hitherto, with the recent completion of an extension to the airport runway.

NEW MACINTOSH FROM BRITAIN

A NEW variety of McIntosh apple that is said to have several advantages over the popular kind grown in Canada today has been developed in England and released on a limited trial basis to commer-

cial growers in this country.

Known as Tydeman's Early Worcester, or Tydeman's Red, the variety is a cross between McIntosh and Worcester Pearmain made in 1929 at the East Malling Research Station, England.

CROP INSURANCE TESTS IN MANITOBA

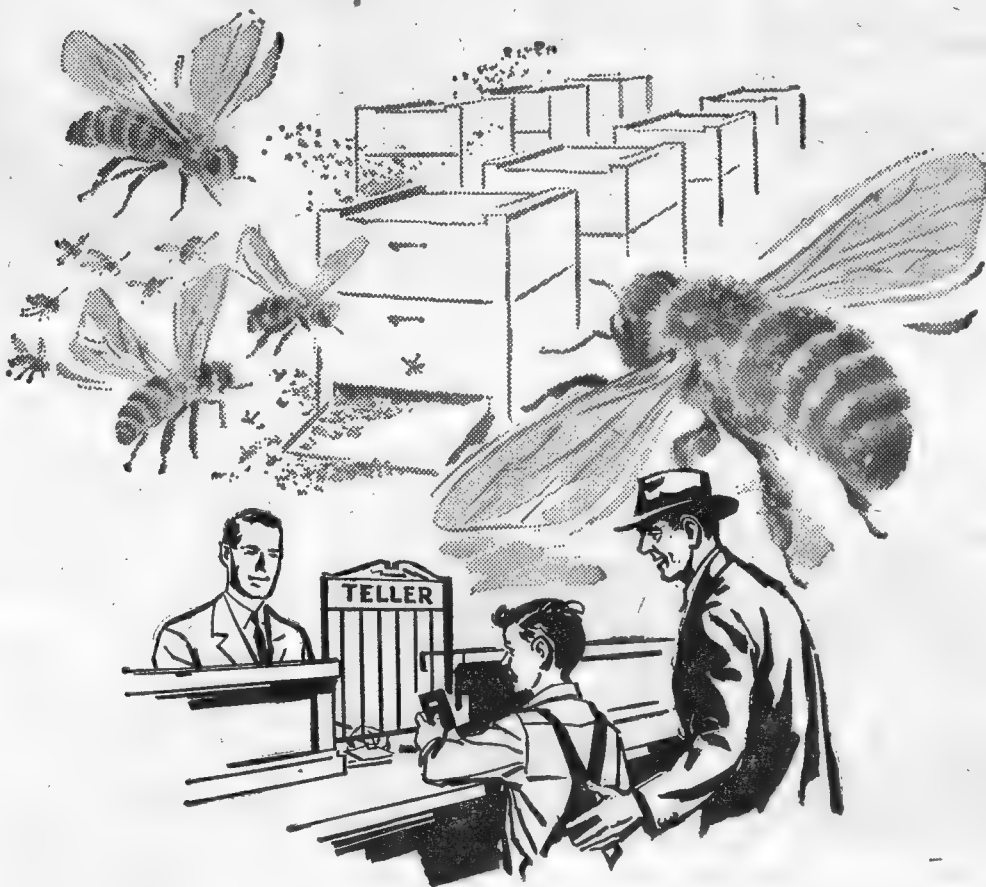
FIVE Manitoba agriculturists have been appointed to the province's crop insurance agency, which officially came into being October 15 with the proclamation of the Crop Insurance Test Areas Act.

The five directors are: Dr. J.

C. Gilson, chairman; Vernon R. Falloon, vice-chairman; Dr. L. B. Kristjanson, managing-director; James Patterson and Ralph Hedlin.

The directors will be responsible for establishing test areas in the province, setting of premium rates and settlement of claims.

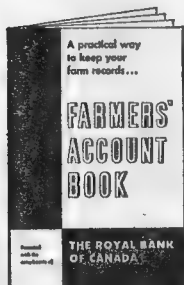
The plan is to determine, on the basis of experimentation in the test areas, if it is feasible to have a province-wide crop insurance scheme. It is expected several test areas will be established that represent high, medium and low risks. Each test area is expected to cover four to eight municipalities.



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MORE IMMIGRANTS

FOR the first time in history a long-distance air freighter left the airport at Jersey in the Channel Islands recently—with

Introducing... Alberta's

1959 MASTER FARM FAMILIES

(The first of two articles)

HARD WORK, like virtue, generally has its own reward; especially when it is accompanied by skill and interest in the job being done. And this seems to be the formula applied by those families winning Master Farmer awards each year from the Alberta government.

This year two southern Alberta families were honored with the awards: the A. M. Robertson family of Carstairs and the George Cowling family of High River.

With the announcement of the awards the Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture, stated that the program was based upon concepts of "Good Farming—Right Living, and Clear Thinking." Since the beginning of the awards, eleven years ago, 39 Alberta farm families had been honored with Master Farm Family awards before this year's winners. Each award carries an engraved plaque and \$1,000.00.

In this article we picture the George Cowling family of High River. The story of the A. M. Robertson family, of Carstairs, will appear next month.

Mr. Cowling was born in Wawanessa, Manitoba, and came to Alberta with his parents in 1912. His father settled in the High River area, where the Master Farmer received his education. He left school after the ninth grade to assist his father in an expanding cattle-raising enterprise.

In 1932 Mr. Cowling decided to attempt farming on his own. With one horse and a young man's ambition, he started breaking land on the site of the present farmstead. To develop more working power he undertook to "break-in" colts for district farmers. The Cowling farm now encompasses two sections of land, one owned and one leased.

410 acres are under cultivation. About 200 acres are seeded to Red Bobs wheat, Victory oats and Gateway or Newal barley, and all grains are used for feed. One hundred acres is left in summerfallow while sweet clover is grown on another 100 acres.



Alta. Govt. Photo.
Mr. and Mrs. George Cowling, of High River, sitting with their youngest daughter Ellen. Standing (left to right), Lloyd, Norman and Pearl. Mr. Cowling came to the High River district in 1912 and the young folks grew up in that district.



Alta. Govt. Photo.
The neat farmstead of the Cowling property near High River. This master farm shows what a man can do with effort and intelligence, from his early beginning in 1932 when he started on his own with one horse and a young man's ambition.

There are 230 acres of native hay and pasture on the owned section. The rented section of land is used as summer pasture with some hay being taken from this area.

This Master Farmer markets between 100 and 125 grade Hereford calves each year. The stock is built around 80 range cows. Calves are fed during the winter months and sold when they reach a weight of approximately 1,000 pounds. A balanced ration of straw, clover and grain is fed wintering calves, while cows receive straw and alfalfa-brome hay as well as vitamin "A" supplements.

The Cowlings also carry an average of 25 hogs throughout the year; market eggs from 100 chickens and sell cream from five cows.

Horses still play an important part in the Cowling farm operation. Six Clydesdales are used

in harvesting and haying operations because of the rolling topography of the farm. Seven saddle horses are kept for work and pleasure.

There is no slack period during the year on this Master Farm. Following seeding operations in the spring the summerfallow is worked and necessary repairs made to fences and buildings. Haying operations are followed by the harvest. Calves are weaned about the first of November and feed is cut and supplied to cattle during the winter months. The calving period about the middle of March is followed again by seeding preparations.

The Cowlings have four children. The eldest, Pearl, teaches school in the High River area. Norman is in his second year at the U. of A. School of Engineering, and Lloyd is a Grade 12 graduate, and works with his father. The youngest, a daughter,



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Alta. Govt. Photo.

Norman, Lloyd and Pearl at the enclosure which is holding a few of the family range Herefords. Livestock at the Cowling enterprise consume all the feed and grain produced. As well as cattle, there are horses and swine.

ter, Ellen, is in Grade six in school.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowling have taken a keen interest in community and church affairs and serve in numerous organizations. A strong believer in the 4-H club movement, Mr. Cowling has served as leader in both grain and calf clubs. He has also served on a rural United Church board and the local Community Hall board. The Master Farmer is a member of the High River Agricultural Society, Chamber of Commerce and the Farmers' Union.

Mrs. Cowling has been president of the Women's Missionary Society for four years and is vice-president of local group of the Farm Women's Union of Alberta. She also serves as member of the United Church Session.

Sons Norman and Lloyd both have been active in 4-H clubs and were consistent winners in various competitions.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

THE U.S. farm experts figure that in only the last five years farming has progressed to such an extent that each farm worker produces enough for 8 more people than he did then; 23 now, 17 five years ago.

FEEDING TRIALS

THE Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon has launched a feeding trial with yearling Hereford steers that is designed to answer several pressing questions concerning the management of feeder cattle.

One phase of the test involves a comparison of Synovex (s) and Stimplants which are hormonal implants designed to improve rate and efficiency of gain. "We are interested in their relative ability to increase growth rate and their effects on carcass quality," said Prof. C. M. Williams, associate professor of animal husbandry.

Another phase of the study is concerned with the level of vitamin A necessary for maximum rate of growth with feeder steers. The vitamin A is being fed at two levels.

A third phase will test the advantage of feeding additional protein to steers above that provided in a heavy grain ration.

The steers were purchased on the open market at Walsh, Alberta, and were selected, among other things, for the fact that their winter ration had been extremely low in vitamin A, so that vitamin A treatments would have an opportunity of showing a response.

To accomplish the above objectives the following experimental design is being used:

There are eight pens containing eight steers each.

Pens 1 & 5: Receive an ordinary heavy grain ration and a low level of vitamin A.

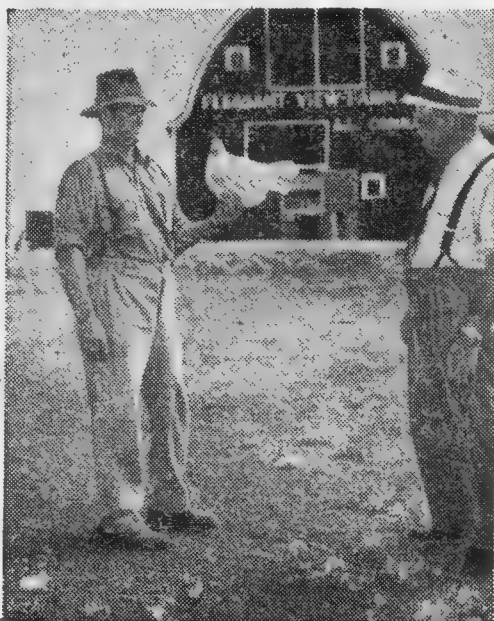
Pens 2 & 6: Receive the same control ration plus 1 pound per day of linseed oilmeal as a protein source.

Pens 3 & 7: Receive the same control rations plus a high level of vitamin A.

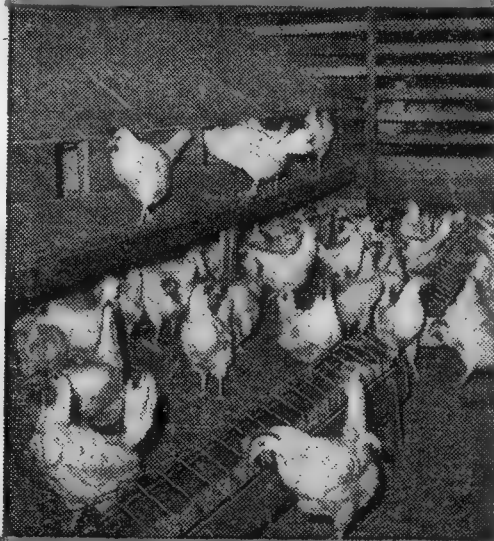
Pens 4 & 8: Receive the same control ration plus the extra vitamin A and the protein.

Of the eight steers in each pen, three are implanted with Synovex (s), three with Stimplants and two remain without any implants.

It is hoped that this feeding trial will be completed in mid-October so the information will be available to feedlot operators for the winter feeding season.



Art Conrad showing one of his chickens which were hatched 4 months.



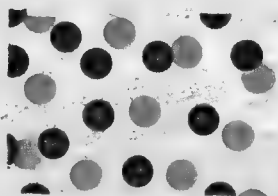
The laying flock at Pleasant View. The Conrads do their own grading and sell the eggs at a local market.

HIGH PRODUCTION high hatchability AT PLEASANT VIEW FARM

Art Conrad, owner of Pleasant View Farm at Estevan, Saskatchewan, maintains a flock of 1700 hybrid layers. In the hatching season, all Art's eggs go to the hatchery, where his hatchability has stood at 85% for the past 2 years. Part of the reason for Art's success is his ability to raise pullets well. They grow fast, uniform, with low mortality. Pleasant View is a family farm, where every member of the family takes an active part. Besides the breeder flock, turkeys are also raised extensively. And it's a "Miracle" farm, too. Says Art, "I've been a 'Miracle' feeder for the past 18 years."

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Poultry raising has become highly scientific

THE poultry business has changed some since "Mom" kept a few Plymouth Rocks in a lean-to against the root-house and raised them on table scraps. Not only here, but abroad.

3,000 chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese in 290 classes were displayed recently at a poultry show in London, England. And breeds have become international.

There were classes for Britain's well-known breeds such as Buff Orpington, Dorking and Sussex fowls, as well as for many others developed originally overseas — Barnevelders and Welsummers (Holland), Faverolles and Marans (France), Campines (Belgium), Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes (United States), Silkies (Asia), Polands (Poland) and Minorcas (Mediterranean) among them.

Trade exhibits included poultry houses and poultry appliances, modern feeding stuffs and veterinary drugs, as well as a variety of equipment ranging from plastic pince-nez spectacles to stop feather-plucking to elaborate battery servicing machinery.

Other features of the Show, which is organized annually by "Poultry World" and Farmer and Stock-Breeder (Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.), included a demonstration of work study on the

modern poultry farm; displays of mechanical plucking, eviscerating, processing and packing for sale; and the National Poultry Convention — a series of meetings and open discussions led by poultry experts from research stations, universities and the industry.

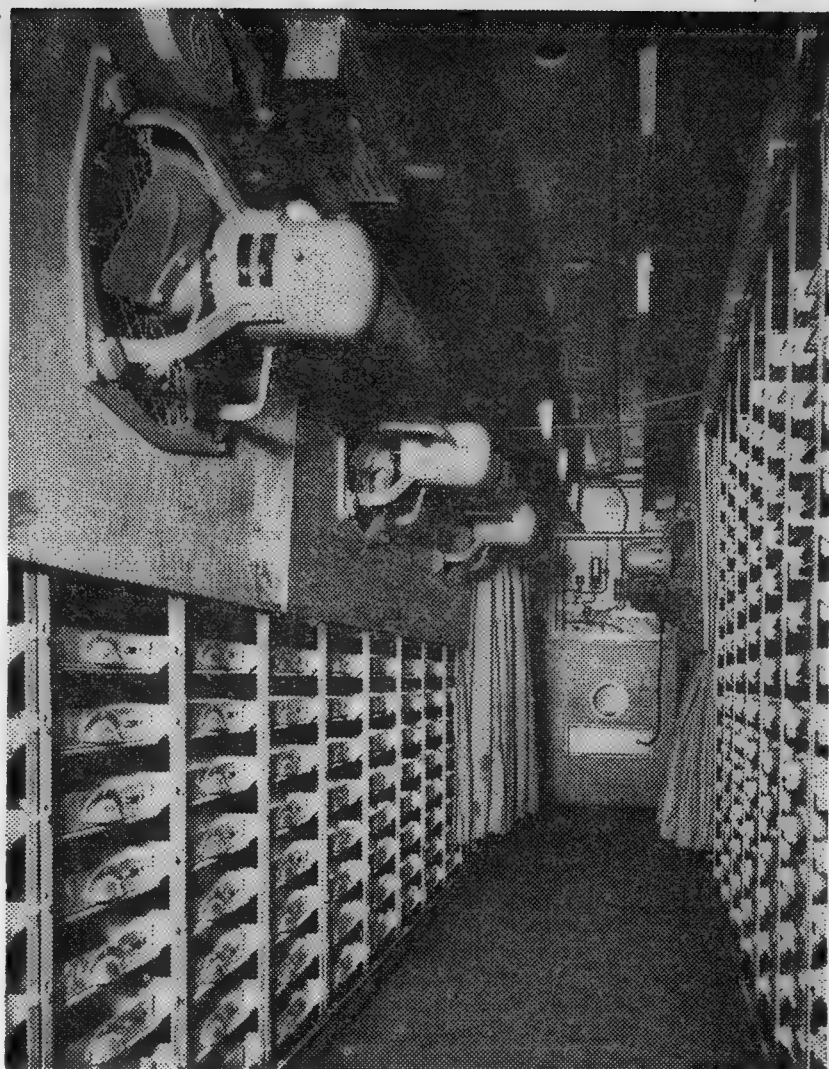
Many poultry clubs associated with particular breeds, such as Australorps or Croad Langshans, also took the opportunity of the London show to hold their own business meetings at the same time in the offices at Olympia.

Here are details of some exhibits which aroused great interest:

What the makers claim to be the world's largest factory-built incubator, the Chick Master, has an electronically-controlled recorder chart and a series of indicator lights by which hatching progress may be checked from outside the incubator.

The robot night-watchman gives warning of marauders or of electricity failure by ringing a bell, at the same time as an electric eye shows which building has been entered, or has suffered an electricity failure. It can be installed by those who have no mechanical or electrical experience, and costs less than a penny a week to maintain.

In a "carry-home" pack the turkey, ready to be put straight in the oven, is totally enclosed, and the container has a built-in handle for easy carrying.

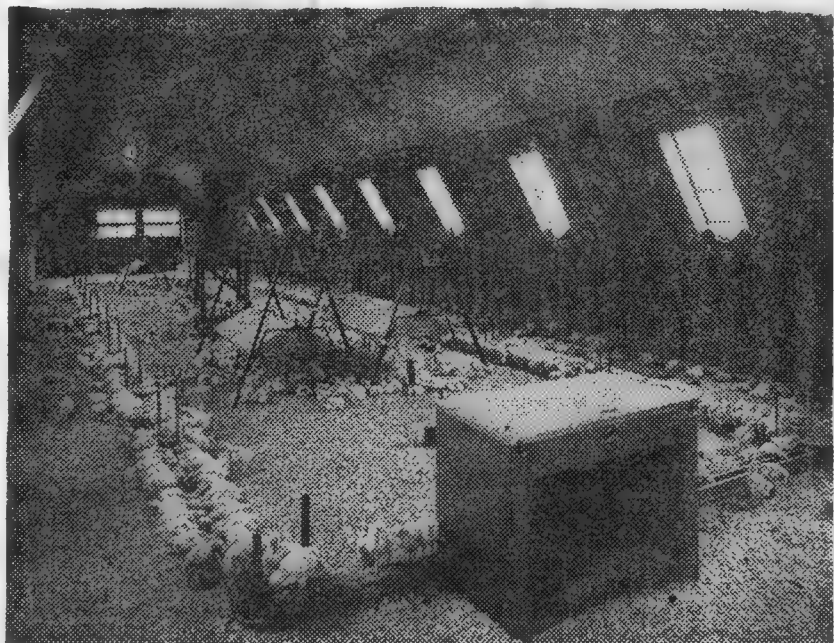


A new gadget that the housewife — or for that matter the hen — could hardly afford for hatching eggs is this 78,000 setter incubator which was shown at the 1958 National Poultry Show in London. The six fans have been temporarily swung down from the ceiling to reveal the air-conditioning ducts and fresh-air manifold. These machines pre-heat, pre-humidify, and pre-mix the air before discharging it into the egg chamber.

A spray which is claimed to discourage feather pecking and cannibalism, was formulated after research into the sense of taste of poultry. It is said to be so offensive to a bird's taste that, when properly applied, it greatly reduces feather-pecking in 24 hours, and mortality caused by cannibalism is appreciably reduced.

Among the automatic feed-

ers was one fed by a chain. It is said that the movement of the chain stimulates the birds' interest in the food and so improves their growth. The feeder comprises a feed bin, attached to which is a power-drive. This propels the continuous chain conveying food along the troughs. The chain collects the correct amount of food required as it passes through the bin. The height of the trough-



This automatic poultry feeder using the conveyor belt principle was demonstrated at the National Poultry Show in London. This feeder is fed by a revolving chain which it is said, stimulates the bird's interest in the food, thus promoting growth. The chain collects the correct amount of food as it passes through the bin, and the height of the troughing can be adjusted as the birds grow.

MEN


WHO THINK

OF TOMORROW

PRACTICE

MODERATION

TODAY



The House of Seagram

DISTILLERS SINCE 1857

ing can be adjusted according to the size of the birds.

In one hen nest shown by a Kent firm the nest is automatically locked after the hen as she enters, and the egg she lays rolls safely down into a wire drawer, where it can be collected at any time, dry and clean, without disturbing other nesting birds.

Egg cleaners at the show included a special drill attachment which can dry-clean an egg in ten seconds, and a new automatic machine which cleans up to some 1,500 eggs an hour. Eggs are fed into this machine one at a time, and come into contact with a revolving mop on rubber-covered paddles. No metal part touches the eggs, and they emerge, spotless, on to a rubber-lined tray. The process is completely automatic, the only material needed being dressing for the mop.

For a new type of incubator shown by a Surrey firm it is claimed that its four separate incubating chambers and hatching chamber ensure the correct evaporation of the egg, on which successful incubation

depends. Each chamber has thermostats, and automatically controlled humidifiers provide low humidity during the setting period and high humidity for hatching.

Apart from these exhibits, another interesting feature of the Show was a special display of poultry-industry products other than eggs and meat. Among products shown were influenza vaccine, printing (in which the white of egg is used), embrocation for animals, paint brushes (in which feathers are used as the brush or a goose quill is used to contain the hair or bristle), photographic retouching fluid (in which white of egg is again used), and hats made entirely of feathers.

Hand-painted feathers which looked like tiger lilies, and a Japanese eggshell mosaic painting of a bird, lent by the Japanese Embassy in London, were also exhibited.

Among overseas visitors who attended the Show were 35 French farmers, and poultry men from Sweden, Germany, Italy, Malta, and the United States.

Europe fights foot and mouth

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease is declining throughout Europe, except in a few areas where the disease is still serious.

Comparisons between the number of outbreaks reported during the last three epidemics in 1937-38, 1951-52, and 1956-57, show a marked downward curve, as the following table indicates:

	Outbreaks of Foot-and-mouth Disease			
	1937-8	1951-52	1956-57	
France	378,000	333,000	104,000	
Belgium	102,000	59,000	1,000	
Denmark	106,000	27,000	51	
Switzerland	19,000	426	232	
Netherlands	265,000	27,000	82	

Since the 1958 outbreak the animal health position is more satisfactory than it has been for a very long time.

In the current year (1959, most European countries were entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease. This was true for Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, Poland, Austria, Luxembourg, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece reported a few isolated cases, which were almost immediately controlled. The epidemic in Turkey caused some concern because of the country's geographic position between Europe and Asia and the fear that it might serve as a bridge for the introduction of new viruses into Europe, but

the outbreak has been suppressed.

There is, of course, a close correlation between the improvement achieved and the ever stricter enforcement of Government control measures. There were no Control Commissions before the war. After 1945, European countries became aware of their interdependence in this matter and the idea developed of organizing a control campaign on an international basis. As a result, the European Commission for the Control of foot-and-mouth disease was established by FAO in 1954, and, recently, the Research Institute on Animal Virus Diseases in Pirbright, United Kingdom, was designated as the World Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Commission's program of work for the coming year aims at the full eradication of the disease.

BILLIONS FOR OIL

SINCE 1947 three billion dollars has been invested in the search for oil in Canada, and in the development and production of oil and natural gas.

WIND AFFECTS PRODUCTION

FOUR varieties of beans seeded at an experimental farm at varying distances to the

windward and leeward of a 4-foot snow fence showed that yields increased progressively from the most exposed plot on the windward side and decreased from the shelter to the leeward side. The highest yielding plots were those immediately in the lee of the shelter.

WARNING

DO not, agriculturists say, apply phosphorous fertilizer in the fall for crops to be seeded in the spring. Phosphorous fertilizer should be applied at the time of seeding.

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WOODS GRAIN ROLLERS —

Here's the Standard High Quality Smaller Roller for use with 1-h.p. electric motor, 20-40 bu. per hour. Rolls are 6" x 9", corrugated. Only **\$159.00**

DAVIS 9" x 6" GRAIN ROLLER —

With new type Corrugated Super-hardened Davis Rolls that are the same quality as larger sizes, will take electric motor of 3 h.p. or more, 30-60 bu. per hour. Less pulley. Only **\$269.00**

DAVIS 10" x 10" GRAIN ROLLER —

The most popular, medium-size Roller. Especially corrugated Rolls to handle wheat, oats or barley. 75 to 150 bu. per hour. Less pulley. Only **\$489.00**

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Here is the ultimate in High Quality, High Capacity Grain Rollers. Standard equipment includes double roll drive, Auxiliary driven feed roller. Nothing better anywhere. Less pulley. Only **\$799.00**

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MODEL 310 HIGH SPEED GRAIN GRINDER —

Made in Canada by Monarch. This has been the Farm Standard for over 25 years. High speed, 10", ball-bearing machine with capacity up to 200 bu. per hour. A real buy at **\$115.00**

PORTABLE FEED MIXER WAGON —

Here's the answer to Fast, Efficient, Portable Feed Mixing. The most progressive step in proper stock feeding. Will serve not only as mixer, but also as wagon. Mixes feeds, grains concentrates. A HEAVY-DUTY MACHINE with OVER-SIZE MIXING AUGER, Heavy-Duty Box, 110-bu. capacity **\$739.00**

ROBIN GRAIN AUGERS —

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4" PORTABLE AUGERS — Special Clearout, while they last!

11 Ft. **\$16.75** 15 Ft. **\$21.00** Only
20 Ft. **\$26.50** Only
Either motor or engine mount.

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O.K. MA-10 HAMMERMILL —

The Best Low-priced 10" Mill ever offered to Western Canadian farmers. Only **\$229.00**

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The really big buy in a Big 15" Mill. All Steel construction. Good for Roughage, too. Only **\$295.00**

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There's just nothing like this over-size 18" Mill anywhere. Its BIG Throat allows easy processing of roughage. Big and Brutal **\$579.00**

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All Hammermills are equipped with 2 screens, pulleys and dust collectors. No baggers or spouts.

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H.P. 5.25 Briggs & Stratton **\$119.50**
H.P. 7.0 Briggs & Stratton **\$124.50**
H.P. 9.0 Briggs & Stratton **\$134.95**

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AMONG other harvesters, herbalists have almost completed their season's work of gathering leaves, flower-heads, plant roots and tree gums.

A surprising number of country folk still put faith in old-time "Simples", as herbal cures have been dubbed by a more sophisticated age. If you doubt the worth of plant remedies, don't forget that most of the beneficial drugs used in modern pharmacy had their origins out in the fields and woodlands — for example, fox-glove gave us the beneficial heart medicine of digitalis; mothers of young children give deep salaams for the efficiency of the pleasant tasting cascara, which comes from a tree bark; quinine, cocaine, eucalyptus, codeine, and many other highly respected medicines are derived from plants and trees.

But what about the really old-fashioned herbs that are still favoured by so many good folk? Perhaps you've heard of chamomile tea, a favorite brew in grandmother's day. Well, it's still being steeped today from that pleasingly scented backyard weed. Chamomile tea is beneficial for stomach disorders, also has value as a mild sedative, while many ladies use it as a hair-rinse because of the



K. Wood photo.

Here's where we could collect a harvest from the scenic wilds... On the toplands grow seneca, in the shade such valuable items as ginseng, with perfume flowers such as shin-leaf, wood violets, honeysuckle, and the delicate twin-flowers. There's even bear-berry on the sandy slopes if you want to make native-tobacco out of its evergreen leaves.

The herbal harvest

by KERRY WOOD

glorious perfume it gives to their tresses. Hence the ground hugging chamomile, once so popular in England that lawns

of it were lovingly planted, is now being harvested from weedpatches in assorted Canadian back yards.

Some of us gather the tender leaves of the common chickweed to make a soothing ointment for skin troubles, also to eat the delicately flavoured leaves as salad. Even the stinging nettles are now being plucked with gloved hands, to brew blood bitters for use next spring when the doldrums of winter must be cleansed from the human system. The stately looking but horrible tasting tansy weed is gathered for the same tonic purpose. Tansy tea is terribly unpalatable, but it is an effective bitters. In addition, most of the world's supply of the worm dispelling medicine is concocted from tansy.

The harvesting is over for those who gather wild flowers to distill their own fragrant perfumes. Rose-petal scent, the spicy aroma of bergamont, or that more robust bouquet made from the tips of juniper twigs. Here is a good industry going to waste every summer in our fields and forests: the distilling of flower scents to fill tiny perfume bottles that could be sold at tourist resorts and gift stores. Imagine the joy of capturing the fragrance of twin flowers in a bottle, an odorous reminder of shady conifer woodlands where the small trailers hang their pink balls to please the eyes and tease the nostrils. Wouldn't it be wonderful to bottle honeysuckle scent, the pungency of silver berry, or the always delightful essence of field or wood violets and make them available to the general public and tourist buyers!

For that matter, perhaps we are neglecting a once respected

occupation — that of herb collecting. In certain regions of the United States, informed people earn good livings by gathering herbs such as golden seal, helebre, and ginseng. The same plants grow in Canada, especially throughout eastern Canada. However, we have many valuable roadside blooms in the west that blush unnoticed in the dust left by our speeding car wheels. The blue-flowered hyssop, for one. Throughout Europe, hyssop has been plucked scarce because its oil is so valuable as a base for fine perfumes, while hyssop-flower tea is still a valued bronchitis remedy among old country people. The plant grows in dense masses along the roadsides of the prairie provinces, yet it withers away every year and is ignored. Only a few transplanted Europeans, and occasionally an Indian, bother to gather the lovely flowers.

Throughout muskeg woodlands the Indians have been gathering bagfuls of the two-coloured leaves of a shrub called Labrador Tea. The leaves made a tasty drink, while a stronger brew has value as a dysentery cure. Redmen collect the clear sap from the bark blisters on balsam fir by winter as well as summer; the liquid pitch makes one of the finest salves or poultices for healing cuts and bruises. Crees have finished digging seneca snake-root, used for making the cough medicines that you buy in drug-stores and super markets. Strangely, the Indians don't value seneca as a medicine for themselves, though they're willing to accept our dollar-fifty per pound as pay for the dry roots. When an Indian has a sore throat or a stubborn cough, a knowing grandmother will brew a thick, brown syrup from chokecherry bark and presto, the cough is cured.

Perhaps some of us are passing up a chance for a wonderful job. Perhaps we should become full-time collectors of herbal, perfumed, or floral spray plants. Think of the healthy outdoor life we'd have, roaming the sunny fields, the pine-scented woodlands, the singing river banks as we went in quest of such an interesting variety of good things offered free for the taking by Old Dame Nature.

Isn't it practical? Well, some of the better trained American herb-gatherers earn up to ten thousand dollars per summer season out of golden seal and helebre alone! Recently I had startling proof that there is a huge demand for some medicinal plants, because the secretary of my home town's Chamber of Commerce received a letter from far-off Korea. The writer wanted to buy ginseng, the root-medicine so highly prized by Asiatic peoples. North America is the chief source of supply, and the red-seeded ginseng is common in eastern Canadian woodlands while the



Don't saddle Dobbin with a leaky roof!

Poor horse. His reward for a lifetime of hard work is rain in the face. Why doesn't the boss get the roof fixed? Even a horse knows that leaks left unattended just get worse. If money's the problem, all that's needed is to apply for a BNS Farm Improvement Loan. A BNS Loan is available easily and quickly for repairing buildings, buying new machinery, upgrading livestock, and many other worthwhile projects.

Don't wait to get your farm in the shape you want it. Visit your Bank of Nova Scotia branch manager soon. Find out how a BNS Farm Improvement Loan can help you.

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black-seeded ginseng grows throughout the west and north. The Korean wanted half a million dollars' worth of ginseng roots, per year!

If you, and you too, want to get in on the herb collecting business, what do you do? Why, take a college course in botany, then arm yourself with a digging trowel and a partitioned haversack, and go with eager hope in your heart as you fare forth in quest of the aromatic harvest of the wilds.

OUT OF PROPORTION

IN the period 1949-1958 Canada's gross national product increased 97%. In the same period government spending increased by 156%.

SASKATCHEWAN NEEDS MORE SEEDED HAY

SASKATCHEWAN has urged farmers to seed more land to hay and pasture to help ensure stability for the increasingly important livestock industry.

In announcing that the department's 1959 fall seeding program was in effect, Mr. Nollet, Minister of Agriculture, observed that in 1958, 60,000 tons of hay had to be moved to meet feed shortages.

"If the growing livestock industry in this province is to have stability there must be more acreage seeded to forage crops."

"Adequate supplies for all seasons must be assured."

"In many cases livestock have to be wintered on slough hay and wheat straw. It is much more desirable that top quality grass-alfalfa mixtures be used; even in dry years, like 1958 and 1959, these mixtures produce satisfactory yields in most districts."

URINARY CALCULI STUDIED AT LETHBRIDGE

ADEQUATE feed and water can do much to reduce the incidence of urinary calculi in range cattle. This is indicated in the results of studies by animal scientists at Research Station, Lethbridge. This ailment reaches serious proportions and in some areas poses a permanent problem.

A recent report shows a common loss of one to three per cent in range cattle of the area. One rancher who operates on a small scale lost all nine of his steers last winter as a result of urinary calculi.

It is solely among steers that losses occur. Heifers and cows are never affected. Probably because of their shorter and straighter urinary tract the stones are washed out with the urine before they become large enough to cause constriction.

Normally, the urine of cattle is alkaline. The silica stays in solution, but on a sub-maintenance ration the urine becomes

acid. A shortage of drinking water as during a drought may aggravate the situation by producing a more concentrated urine. The increased incidence of disease among calves at weaning time may be caused by reduction of liquid intake.

In areas where urinary calculi occur the forage, besides being high in silica, is often of poor quality during the greater part of the year. Frequently, this is coupled with a shortage of water. The poor quality forage means that for up to eight months of the year cattle are on a sub-maintenance level of feed

intake if they receive no other supplement. Ranchers in trouble areas are advised to feed a supplement when needed.

PREPARE FOR NEXT YEAR'S GARDEN NOW

IF weather permits, clean up and plow your garden this fall, horticulturists advise.

When fall produce is harvested and removed for storage all disease and insect-harboring plant refuse should be removed and burned. Some insects and plant diseases pass the winter in

trash in the fence rows and in weeds surrounding the garden. To prevent infestation the following year these places should be thoroughly cleaned. Fall plowing is essential on heavy soil and beneficial on lighter soils. By plowing in the fall the gardener ensures an earlier start in the spring. Deep spring cultivation induces excessive evaporation of water in the top three inches of soil, with the result that seeds are planted in a dry bed and germinate poorly.

An ample application of well-rotted manure should be made before plowing.

NOW!

15% TO 20% FASTER GAINS WITH PIONEER-CAFETERIA'S IMPROVED CATTLE CONCENTRATES!



For 1959-60, Pioneer-Cafeteria offers the finest line of beef cattle supplements and concentrates that ever helped a feeder make a dollar. Whether you are growing out a bunch of light cattle, or finishing heavy steers, you can improve their rate of gain by 15 to 20 per cent by feeding the right supplement or concentrate (there are four to choose from) to match your cattle, your grain and your roughage.

They Have What It Takes

1. Stilbestrol . . . to promote rapid gains and improve finish. Also available without Stilbestrol, for those who prefer ear implants.
2. Wide-spectrum antibiotic . . . to protect against scours and other infections . . . and to stimulate growth and appetite.
3. Tran-Q tranquilizer . . . to keep animals quiet and contented, for rapid gains and improved feed efficiency.
4. Protein, vitamins, minerals . . . to balance high-energy grain for full support of rapid gains at low feed cost per pound.

PREVENT SET-BACKS TOO!

In addition, we offer Pioneer-Cafeteria Cattle Puritone, to help in prevention of set-backs due to shipping fever, foot rot, and other problems that stem from exposure or stress. It's the cattleman's No. 1 helper.

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Life in the Old West

Peter Pond— wilderness pioneer

by ARTHUR STILWELL

"In the fall of the year 1787, when I first arrived at Athabasca, Mr. Pond was settled on the banks of the Elk River, where he remained for three years, and had formed as fine a kitchen garden as I ever saw in Canada."

THIS early reference to successful gardening and soil cultivation in the Canadian northwest occurs in the journal of Alexander Mackenzie, the same Mackenzie who voyaged to the Arctic via the river that bears his name, and later over land to the Pacific. Despite its expansive title, viz., "Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence through the continent

of North America to the frozen and Pacific Oceans in 1789 and 1793, with a preliminary account of the rise, progress and present state of the fur trade of that country," the journal furnishes fascinating reading.

Mackenzie is retailed in every school text, and is known to everyone. But who was this Mr. Pond, whose garden flourished at Athabasca in 1787, when the northwest was still a wilderness travelled by venturesome fur traders?

Well, if you look at a map of Saskatchewan, you will find in the northeast, toward the headwaters of the Churchill River, a lake called Peter Pond Lake. This commemorates our gardening friend, Mr. Peter Pond, adventurer extraordinary, fur trader, map maker, explorer, and, of course, gardener.

Though it was his fate to have time and history fog over his achievements, Peter Pond was actually one of the great men who carved the way into the hinterland of the west. He struck many journeys through the west and northwest, and was probably the first white man to cross Portage la Loche (in 1778) and discover the Athabasca River and Lake Athabasca. In that area, working on behalf of the Northwest Company (of which he was a partner), he established a fort, and it was probably there that Mackenzie saw this venerable garden.

While at Athabasca he thrust out exploratory jaunts, and he may have reached Slave Lake in 1787. Mackenzie, also a partner in the Northwest Company, spent some time at Athabasca



Hudson Bay Country - by P. Pond - 1785

A close look at this map produced by Peter Pond, way back in 1785, reveals that he must have travelled extensively to know the area as well as he did. Certain features are obviously well out of proportion and relation to one another, but its not surprising when we realize that Pond was travelling by foot, horseback or canoe and had no previous maps to follow. This map is reproduced in "Search For the Western Sea" by Lawrence J. Burpee.

with Pond, and no doubt learned a great deal about the country and wilderness travel from him. Though we cannot detract from Mackenzie's accomplishments, the truth probably is that Peter Pond prepared the way for the success that got Mackenzie into the history books.

Pond's Athabasca ventures were not his only claim to notice. Prior to that he had spent winters in the Lake Dauphin area and on the North Saskatchewan, establishing a fort near the present site of Prince Albert. And before that he had penetrated the upper Mississippi country, at that time still pretty wild.

Out of his travels Pond produced a valuable map of the Canadian northwest, one of the first of the territory.

One would think that these adventures would fill one man's life. But Mr. Pond's vitality encompassed more. In his youth and young manhood he served

in the French and Indian wars in the East, and rose from private to commissioned officer. He was with General Amherst when Montreal surrendered in 1760. He also made two trips to the West Indies. Finally in 1790 (then fifty years of age) he withdrew from the Northwest Company and returned to the United States, the land of

his birth. But he did not crawl into retirement.

In 1790 or 1791, after his return to the States, he received a commission in the U.S. Army, and served as special agent for Secretary of War Henry Knox. This involved going under the guise of trader among the Indians in the Niagara and Detroit area to determine their resources and to try to persuade them to peace; certainly a hazardous mission.

Like his illustrious associate, Alexander Mackenzie, Peter Pond wrote a journal. Though the spelling is weird, the grammar far from exemplary, these defects are redeemed by real vigor and color. An example follows from his expedition into the upper Mississippi, and describes the ceremony of friendship as performed by the Yankton Tribe.

"Coming near the camp made a stop and seat down on the ground. I preseaved five persons from the camp approaching — four was employed in caring a beaver blanket finely panted — the other held in his hand a callemat or pipe of peace — very finely drest with different feathers with painted hairs. They all seat by me except the one who held the pipe. They ordered the pipe lit with a grate dele of sarremoney. After smooking a fue, whils the stem was pinted east and west — then north and south — then upward toward the skies — then to ye earth after which we all smoked in turn and

DRIED MOLASSES BEET PULP

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appeared very friendly. I could not understand one word they said but from their actions I supposed it to be all friendship. After smoking they took of my shoes and put on me a pair of fine mockasans—then they laid me down on the blanket—one held each corner and cared me to the camp in a lodge among a very venerable assembly of old men. I was placed at the bottom or back part which is esteemed the highest place. After smoking an old man rose up on his feet with as grave a countenance as can be conceived of he came to me—laid his hands on my head and ground out—I—I—three times—then drew his right hand down on my arms fanning a sort of a cry as if he shed tears—then sit down—the hole follole the same example which was twelve in number."

This was Peter Pond, one of the trial blazers of the west, adventurer, explorer, map maker, soldier, and gardener. If somebody should set his name down in a song, perhaps he would be as famous as Davy Crockett, or as Radisson, if his life were made into a T.V. series.

STOPS POTATO SPROUTING

AT Lethbridge Experimental Farm the use of relatively low concentration of CIPC successfully discouraged the sprouting of Netted Gem potatoes. Samples treated and held at 45 to 50 degrees F. failed to sprout after 24 months. In the period the samples lost only 2 per cent moisture and eating quality was not affected.

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS

USE of Stilbestrol implants requires good management just as does any other poultry product, says R. H. McMillan, Alberta Poultry Commissioner. If the birds are overcrowded or diseased the results cannot be satisfactory.

Stilbestrol when used on poultry produces a temporary caponizing effect. In addition it tenderizes and increases the weight of young and old birds of both sexes. These birds become less active and both sexes develop the characteristic appearance of surgical capons.

Best results are obtained when the birds are treated six to eight weeks before marketing with a single implant in the loose skin at the base of the head. The pellets are implanted by means of a pellet injector. The maximum effect is reached between the fourth and eighth week after implantation. If the treated birds are kept longer than eight weeks the effect begins to decrease and eventually they will return to their normal condition.

Stilbestrol implants must be stored as recommended if results are to be successful.

CHEESE FOR MINK

FANCY living is what gives that high-priced sheen to

mink coats. Nearly three million pounds of cottage cheese is fed each year by Wisconsin mink breeders to their mink for this purpose.

PROPER TATTOOING

CATTLE breeders have been urged to use care in tattooing calves so that these animals will not be rejected at bull sales and export inspections. There have been a considerable number of rejects in the past due to indistinct and mixed-up tattoos.

A tattoo is always read from left to right and top to bottom when facing the animal from the front. This rule applies no matter what ear the owner has been allotted by the Live Stock Records.

Before tattooing make sure that the animal's ear is clean and free from wax by using a rag dipped in a little alcohol or gasoline if necessary. The tattoo should be placed parallel to and in between the heavy ear ribs. It should also be inside the hair line which, depending upon the age of the calf, usually extends from one to two inches from the outer edge of the ear. Be sure to apply plenty of pres-

sure when squeezing the tattoo pliers. It does not matter if the ear is fully punctured. The puncture marks should be rubbed with a fine bristled brush (an old toothbrush works very well) which has been dipped in tattooing ink or paste. Make sure the ink or paste has not been frozen and is of good quality. Green ink shows up very well on Angus cattle.

It is a good idea to try the tattoo on a piece of cardboard before tattooing the calf so that you can be sure that it reads correctly.

GROUND HAY

TESTS at Purdue University show that cows eat more low-grade hay if it is ground. Coarse ground hay is more easily digested than finely ground and a decrease in the fat content of milk is less likely.

SASKATCHEWAN LEADS MILK DRINKERS

SASKATCHEWANITES must lead "the good life." Milk (fluid) consumption in that province in 1958 was 498 pounds per person. British Columbia had the lowest Canadian milk

consumption with 259 pounds, P.E.I. (466), Manitoba (390), Alberta (372), Quebec (346), Ontario (338), New Brunswick (30), Nova Scotia (293) is the order in which the other provinces use milk. No figures are available for Newfoundland.

WATCH FOR COCCIDIOSIS

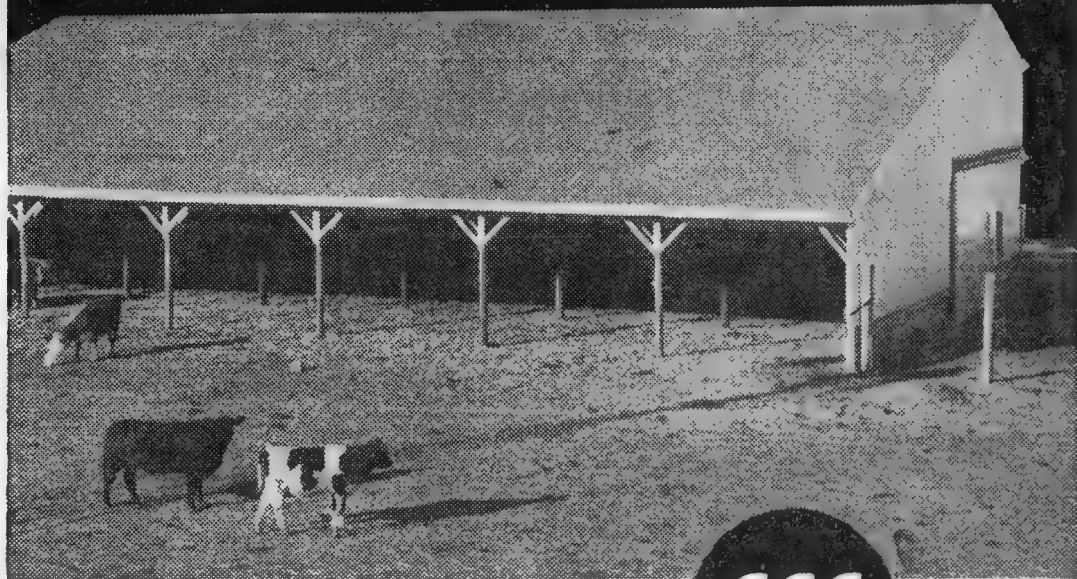
OWNERS of laying birds that have been taken off coccidiostatic drugs should be on the lookout for possible cases of coccidiosis in their flocks. The most easily recognized form of coccidiosis is that which attacks the ceca, or blind gut. In this case bloody droppings may be noticed in the hen house. If the birds become ill, it is advisable to get a diagnosis from your veterinarian as early as possible, undertake treatment and prevent a serious loss. It may be coccidiosis.

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FR-7



IRISH HORSEMEAT has been tested out in the **SWEDISH MARKET**. An Irish meat-packing firm has made several trial shipments of horsemeat to Sweden, to become the first exporter to qualify under a regulation issued two years ago permitting horsemeat exports.

The poultry factory idea has spread to **GREAT BRITAIN**. A **CHICKEN HATCHERY** with a potential output of up to 10,000,000 day-olds a year is being operated by a co-operative of

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No longer be annoyed or feel ill-at-ease because of loose, wobbly false teeth. **FASTEETH**, an improved alkaline (non-acid) powder, sprinkled on your plates holds them firmer so they feel more comfortable. Avoid embarrassment caused by loose plates. Get **FASTEETH** at drug counters everywhere.



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Offset pins and chrome rings give longer wear. Sets are individually matched and balanced to reduce vibration for safe extra power that even an old tractor can handle.

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Box 351, Calgary, Alta.

more than 100 poultry keepers at **NEWBRIDGE, SCOTLAND**.

Nylon nets and outboard motors have more than doubled the **FISH CATCH OF UGANDA FISHERMEN** in the last six years. There are now more than 1,200 outboard motors installed in the fishing craft of the Uganda lakes, and the current fish catch of that country is about 48,500 tons a year.

There are **FEWER FARMS** in **WEST GERMANY**. The number of "farms" of more than an acre has declined from nearly two-million in 1949 to about one-and-three-quarter million in 1958. The purchase and leasing of much of these farms has increased the average size of West German farms between 15 and 75 acres... not very large by Canadian standards but very productive.

After a 15-month investigation the **AUSTRALIAN Tariff Board** has decided not to change its restrictions on **HOG** and **BEEF CASINGS** (intestinal tissues) and the **SURGICAL SUTURES** made from them. Hog casings are allowed duty free, but because of quarantine requirements they may only be imported from **IRELAND, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES** and **NEW ZEALAND**. While Australia is the leading market for U.S. hog casings, the U.S. in turn buys large quantities of Australian sheep casings.

EDIBLE FISH FLOUR is coming into its own. The first full-scale commercial plant for the practical production of this product was constructed in **SWEDEN** this year, and is a significant step forward in producing a cheap and plentiful supply of animal protein.

The fish flour contains 85% animal protein compared to about 15% protein in the fish and meal in its fresh state. It also permits practical transportation of a formerly perishable product, to under-developed countries.

One of the highest concentrated protein substances yet produced by man, the new flour can be used for bread, pasta, cakes, pastries and can be added to soups, sauces, and other foodstuffs.

The **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA** was in the unusual position this year of being short

of beans, and even considered importation of **U.S. WHITE BEANS** suitable for canning. The 1958-59 crop harvest was reduced by drought in the growing season and untimely rains in harvest season. Normally, South Africa produces some 875,000 bags of beans every year, of which more than half are exported.



Everyone pitches in to help in the German harvest. In fact, farm women do much more of the outdoor work in the fields of Europe than they do in North America. These women working on the German harvest crew spend much of their time out in the fields during the rest of the year... turning the hay... cultivating the sugar beets... leading the plow horse... picking the peas, etc.

FRANCE subsidized the export of **APPLE JUICE** and **CONCENTRATES** this past season. It had been hoped to export about 5,000 tons of concentrates and 330,000 gallons of apple juice to other parts of **EUROPE**.

NEW ZEALAND shipped a good number of livestock in the past year as well as her usual carcasses. Some thousand head of **SHORTHORN BREEDING CATTLE** went to the **PHILIPPINES**, and another 1,300 head of **SHEEP** went to **KENYA**.

BECHUANALAND, a British protectorate in southern **AFRICA**, has started to ship **FROZEN BEEF** overseas. The **UNITED KINGDOM** was the first buyer. Bechuanaland has been selling beef and beef products to the **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, RHODESIA** and **NYASALAND** and the **BELGIAN CONGO** for some time, and also an exporter of live cattle to its neighbors. A new slaughtering plant at Lobatsi, with a capacity of some 75,000 head a year will aid the industry.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES has started a course of **MARKETING STUDIES** in which details of consumers' habits, preferences for quantity and grade "and other facts needed as a basis for forward planning" are to be collected. Meat was the first product under study.

COLUMBIA has entered into a barter agreement with **SYRIA** for 9,500 metric tons of **SYRIAN WHEAT** to be paid for with \$1,100,000 worth of **COLUMBIAN COFFEE**. Columbia immediately started making plans for a barter deal with **DENMARK** to exchange coffee for **GRAIN SILOS**. These are to help solve a long-standing storage problem.

A **LIQUID MANURE CART** which can be filled in five minutes through a vacuum pump driven by tractor power take-off—which also drives the spreader disc—has been put on the market by a British firm in **SCOTLAND**. It is available in 300-gallon and 500-gallon sizes.

RHODESIA, the UNITED STATES' biggest competitor in **FLUE-CURED TOBACCO**, is looking forward to its largest crop this year. The goal of 185,000,000 pounds would be 25,000,000 above the bumper 1958 crop. No acreage increase is believed necessary; only improved farming practices.

The hot water that is used to cool installations at power stations may have a practical use. Experiments in **BERKSHIRE, ENGLAND**, find that the most promising use for agriculture so far is pouring the water over **GREENHOUSES** to heat them. It is felt that horticulturists in the vicinity of power stations would find it worth while to have the water piped to them to replace the conventional heating, and afterwards be drained away.

Tent town

by F. A. TWILLEY

COMPARED with such buildings as the Waldorf-Astoria, this edifice is rather second-class, but it looked good to the foot-weary land-seekers in 1898, at the end of a long trek to the Swan River district. With the nearest town over a hundred miles away and no road to speak of, a three-mile muskeg to negotiate, it was not possible to obtain lumber or other building material. The only power available is shown hanging up at the left in the shape of a buck saw. (Of all the thousands in use at that time, we can't find one for the Swan River museum.)

Mar Sam, the proprietor of this establishment (who spoke pigeon English fluently), could fry an egg with the best of chefs, and made good, strong, full-bodied coffee at all times, except when it rained, perhaps, the roof being far from watertight. Unlike the Waldorf previously mentioned, there was no class distinction in this salon. Settlers owning horse outfits rubbed shoulders with those who drove oxen, or in some cases, one of each.

The location was known as Tent Town, so called on account of two large marquees erected by the government for the convenience of settlers arriving before the railway.

The first storekeeper, Peter McKay, had a log building, 8 by 10 feet. There was no room in it for the customers, so they had to wait outside for their requirements and be served through the top half of the door. He even had to shave off his whiskers to provide a little more room. Only bare necessities could be carried as sometimes it took weeks to get through with supplies from the south. In the break-up and during wet weather, the teamsters often could not get through.

The first minister to reach Tent Town, Rev. E. Johnson, built himself a manse, 6 by 8 feet. At least that is what he thought he was building. He found, however, that inside it was only 5 by 7 feet. As he had figured to have his sleeping quarters at one end of it he was obliged to cut some out of the logs in order to make room for his head and feet.

He was quite comfortable in there and found great satisfaction in being free from the onslaughts of the mosquitoes on hot summer nights. He could hear the inmates of the tents walking about with smudge pails and saying nasty things about the little pests on nights when they were particularly bad. Mosquitoes are very persistent things, but the son of the manse was free of them and had no reason to be tempted to say words he had not heard at college.

We all make mistakes at



Tent Town.

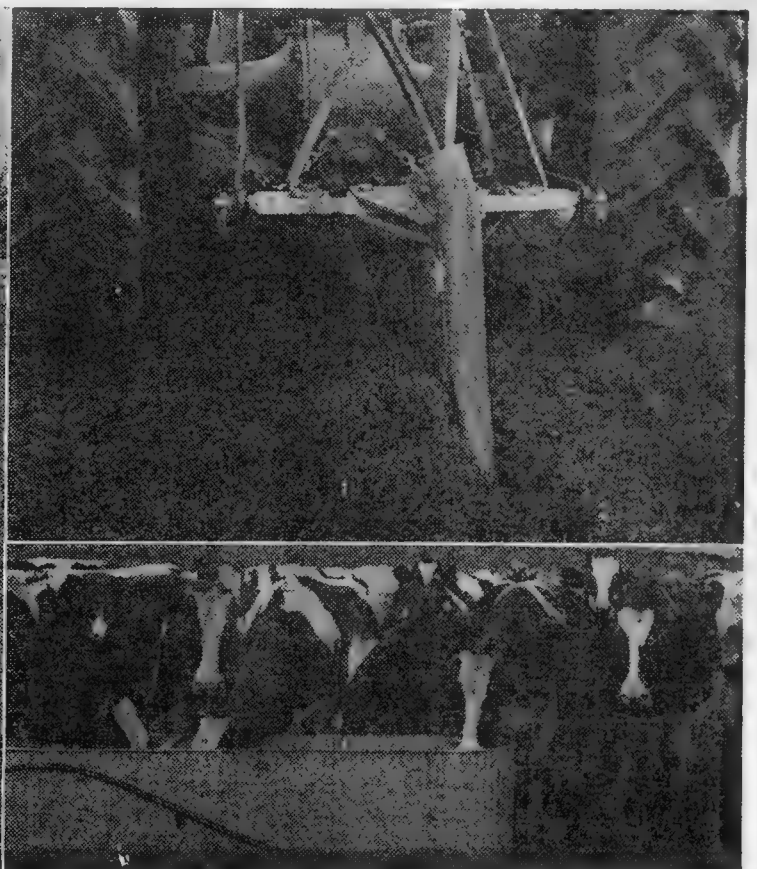
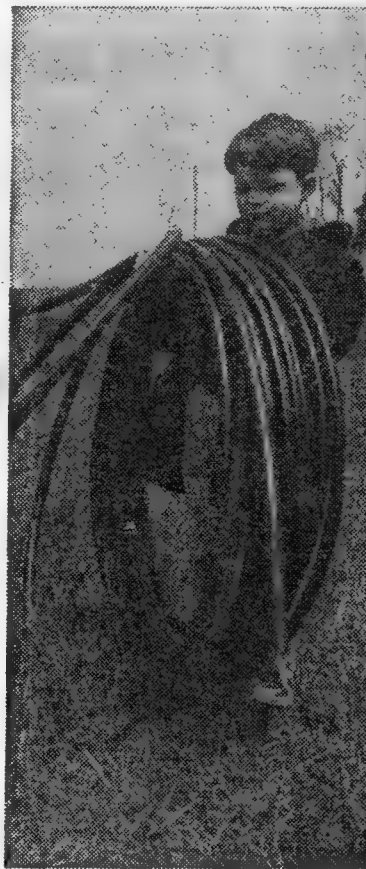
times, and in chinking up his little log building, he had run out of either time or chinks, and so had filled one particularly large crack with some hay and had plugged it tight.

One very sultry night, about at the break of day, he was awakened by the sound of a cowbell, an animal brought in by a newcomer who had not had time to get established and keep

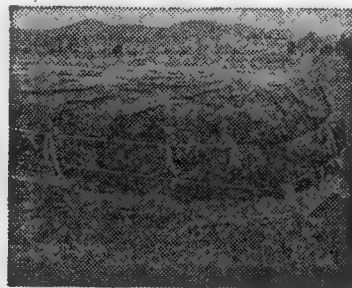
his animals under control. The animal was loaded with mosquitoes. It also was looking for some nourishment and, wrapping its tongue around the rope of nice hay, she pulled it out and ate it. The mosquitoes, so long thwarted, swarmed in and made up for lost time. That is, the females did. Entomologists tell us that it is only the lady mosquitoes that bite, the males being vegetarian. They do buzz, however, which is nearly as bad. And how can one tell the difference when half asleep?

In fairness to the lady mosquitoes, it should be said that, according to all accounts, they do not bite out of meanness but only do it for a square meal.

Tent Town was in existence near Swan River for about two years, and then the railway came. The town was established about a mile to the east and no sign of the early settlement remains.



Pipe made of C-I-L POLYTHENE is light, flexible, easy-to-install!



Film made of C-I-L polythene is another farming essential. It's being used on modern farms to construct low-cost silos and greenhouses, as storm windows for outbuildings, and as tarpaulins to protect equipment. It also makes a wonderful mulch for low-growing row crops—retains moisture around plants, keeps them clean and disease-free.

Successful farmers find that substantial savings are realized when livestock and poultry are supplied with fresh running water.

The fast, easy, inexpensive way to lay cold water supply lines to barns, grazing areas and dipping points is with pipe made of C-I-L polythene. One man can lay thousands of feet a day because its lightness and flexibility make it easy to handle; joints are made with a knife cut and simple, economical fittings. When buried below the frost line it is practically indestructible—and it will not rust, rot, scale or taint water.

Available in lengths up to 400 feet, in 1/2" to 6" diameters, at your hardware or farm supply store.

C-I-L PLASTICS

Canadian Industries Limited, Plastics Division, P.O. Box 10, Montreal, does not make pipe or film but supplies polythene Resin to pipe and film Manufacturers.



You couldn't really pose this one if you tried. About the best you could do is to lie almost in ambush for the parade down the lane. A flash attachment makes it easy even in the most shaded spots.



Standing still is something alien to the basic nature of a little boy and his pet. With a little luck and an alert eye, it's not too difficult to catch a good shot of junior and the kitty as they press their noses on the screen door to watch mother bake the pie.

THE best pictures of children and pets are achieved by spending a lot of time with these photogenic subjects.

To take advantage of the picture opportunity, you must have a camera ready. Keep the camera loaded with film and set for the film you're using and the conditions under which you'll be taking pictures.

Make certain that your children and pets are so accustomed to being photographed that the appearance of a camera won't freeze them into self-consciousness. Hold the camera in your

Farm and Ranch Photo Corner

hand, even if you're not going to use it.

The cardinal rule in photographing children with animals is to have patience. As amiably exasperating as they may be, it is possible to maneuver children and animals into the most appealing photographic subjects.

Good snaps of children with pets rarely result from their looking directly into the lens. A good idea is to enlist the aid of a helper who will keep both the child's and animal's attention away from the camera. By shifting the location of your helper and subject, you'll be able to have the child face in any direction you wish and also obtain bright, animated expressions.

Another worthwhile idea is to use props. An object that will capture both the animal's and child's interest will help produce snapshots capturing that special delight or absorption. Successfully used props for little children and animals are toys, articles of clothing, books, food, and all kinds of ticking, moving, or flexible gadgets.

A child absorbed in a kitten's activity with a ball of yarn makes a wonderful picture, for

example. If you keep the prop out of sight until you're ready to snap, the initial expressions often make the best snapshot.

Try not to waste film on stiffly posed "see the birdie" pictures. Properly accustomed to picture-taking, most children can make believe successfully for the camera, and a kitten or puppy is always willing to play. But remember that time wasted seeking perfect lighting and perfect posing make both child and pet lose interest. Shoot one picture, so the child can see progress, then renew interest by shooting another picture — just a bit different.

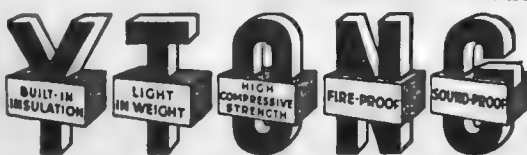
For most snaps of children and pets, bring your camera down lower than usual — to the subject's own eye level. This often shows the "little folk" to greater advantage. It's often worthwhile, too, to arrange an animal picture in your viewfinder and then step back an extra foot, focusing for the actual camera to subject distance. This provides a little extra margin in which the animal may move without moving out of the picture.

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Of course a little girl is a natural for a portrait and the handsome Collie is just about as good. How much better is this pose than just a stilted posed portrait.

An accessory for your camera which will help you get the best possible pictures is a close-up attachment, readily and inexpensively available at your photo dealers. The instruction sheet packaged with each close-up distances.

Since good prints can be made from any portion of a good negative, you can, after examining the initial prints delivered to you by your dealer, return the negatives to him and order

prints or enlargements made from the partial area in which you are interested.

When taking pictures of animals and children, compose the picture in the viewfinder, then step back an extra few feet, focusing for the actual camera-to-subject distance. This provides an extra margin in which the animal may move without leaving the picture. You may get a picture as good as this one.

... Pellets ...

FARMERS may now obtain public test reports on all farm machinery tested and reported on by the Saskatchewan Agricultural Machinery Administration during 1958. These reports are the result of performance testing of farm machines.

CANADA'S annual per capita consumption of cheese is climbing due largely to the number of former Europeans who are now residing in this country, having brought with them their culinary tastes.

TWO to three replacement heifers must be raised yearly to maintain a 10-cow herd.

ANOTHER breed of stingless bees has been produced... this time in Germany. Gentle enough to be stroked in the hand, they are nevertheless reputed to produce as much and more as the standard well-armed bee.

WORLD use of fertilizer in 1957 was 11 per cent greater than in 1956, and it increased another 3 per cent in 1958, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

A SINGLE bee will collect, on the average, only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce of honey in a season. This means that it would take 64 years for a single bee to produce a single pound of honey. However, the cumulative effect of many bees can be considerable. At the same time, the other activities of bees—pollination of plants—is absolutely indispensable for a great variety of fruits, vegetables, forage crops and flowers.

THE Calgary Horse Show and Rodeo, scheduled for the Stampede Corral during the week of October 5 to October 10, will offer the largest purse for a jumping event in the history of Canadian horse shows. \$3,000.00 it has been announced.

CANADA produces close to 30,000 tons of pulp and paper daily throughout the year.

THE Alberta Wheat Pool Seed Division reports a successful year of operation. Handlings increased four times those of the 1957-58 season.

IN replanting orchards, fruit growers have reduced the number of apple types grown, which has simplified bookkeeping and marketing. In 1939-40 there were no less than 214 types of apples grown in Nova Scotia.

THE application of nitrogen fertilizer in the fall, in many cases, experts say, may be just as effective as a spring application. Also it may be

done when the pressure of work is not so great.

ABOUT 20% of North American farms produce 80% of food offered for sale.

FUTURE increases in human and livestock populations will create increasing demands upon water supplies which will be an ever-increasing critical factor in agriculture. In Los Angeles City the level of underground water has dropped 200 feet in 15 years.

UNITED STATES cattlemen have been advised to "cull a little harder" and thus slow down beef expansion.

STEERS which started at 605 pounds were put on 35-day water-drinking test in a North Dakota feed lot, and 141 steers averaged 3.83 gallons of water a day for the period.

CANADA'S population includes people of about 45 different racial origins, and including the language of Indian and Eskimo groups about 75 different languages are spoken in this country.

IF roosts are used for laying hens provide 6 to 9 inches for each hen with roosts 14 to 15 inches apart.

THREE HUNDRED AND FOUR new diesel locomotives were added to the C.N.R.'s equipment during 1958 bringing its total then to 1,736 diesel units.

EXPERIMENTS at the Michigan Agricultural Experimental Station show that oats silage, fed at moderate rates, is about equal to the value of corn silage; but oat silage as the only form of roughage for heifers is not satisfactory.

ALDEN Ernie Dahlman, Indian Head, won the \$500 Saskatchewan Western Tractor and Equipment Scholarship, awarded on the basis of academic standing and financial need. Mr. Dahlman has entered the College of Engineering.

IN 1944 fewer than forty herbicidal products were registered for sale in Canada by about fifteen companies. In 1959, 428 registered weed-killing compounds were offered commercially by 88 firms.

FIFTY PER CENT of Saskatchewan eggs are below standard it was announced after a recent survey. More than 55 per cent of all eggs tested in Regina and Saskatoon were below this figure.

THERE is no foundation for the belief that a heifer's first calf will not be as good as calves she will have later.

THE size of a septic tank determines how often it should be cleaned; small ones about every year and a half; the giant size, 10 to 15 years; or when the sludge fills about one-third of the tank.

ARE we getting back to the barter system? A farm machinery firm in North Dakota will trade machinery to farmers for their surplus grain. To dispose of the grain it operates a feed lot.

Here's the Answer to Your Heating Problem The MARVEL Coal Stoker

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SELF-CLEANING GRATE!

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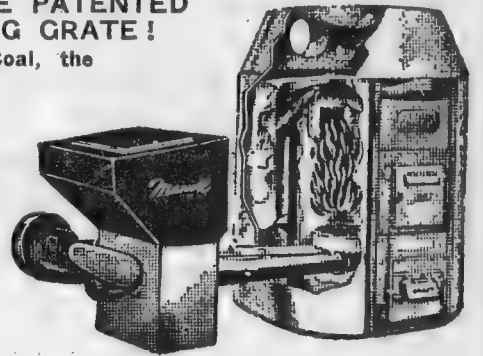
MARVEL COAL STOKER CO.,
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Please send me more information about the Marvel Coal Stoker. This request does not obligate me in any way.

My Name _____

Address _____

FRR-2



Fertosan ORGANIC SEPTIC TANK CONDITIONER DOMESTIC SIZE TREATMENT



KEEPS ANY SEPTIC TANK FREE FLOWING FOR AT LEAST THREE MONTHS. PREVENTS PLUGGING AND REMOVES OFFENSIVE ODOURS. SAFE AND EASY TO USE.

NON POISONOUS

NON CORROSIVE

UNAFFECTED BY MODERN DETERGENTS

FULL DIRECTIONS ENCLOSED

Made in England

SEPTIC TANK CONDITIONER

Thousands of Home Gardeners are now familiar with the wonderful results obtained from the use of Fertosan Regular and Fertosan Myco Compost Accelerators.

Their low cost and ease of application make them a boon to all people who are interested in making a cheap but very valuable organic manure from their garden waste — weeds, leaves, spent annual plants, grass clippings, etc.

Now Fertosan Ltd. has made available another valuable product "Septosan" which is a dormant bacteria, activated by merely adding hot water and when introduced into the septic tank by way of the wash basin, sink or toilet flush, will keep the tank clean, clear and free from objectionable odours.

The above procedure applies to Septic Tanks that are operating normally. Where, however, clogging and blockages have already occurred, a second treatment should be injected into a system, fourteen days after the first treatment, when unclogging will occur.

If the treatment is followed at regular intervals of three months your Septic Tank will remain in a free flowing condition.

Septosan is NOT affected by any of the modern detergents and no advantage is gained by repeating treatments at shorter intervals than the three months already stipulated.

Clear, simple instructions are contained in each packet.

G. E. DAWSON, Inventor and Technical Director,
Fertosan Ltd., England.

Sole Agents for North America

MACDONALD & WILSON LTD.

562 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada

The Lady

OF THE HOUSE

By EVELYN MORGAN

Your House and Mine

THIS house is always waiting for the first box of apples of the season, and no sooner than it arrives do we hear dozens of suggestions on how they should first be used. Desserts with apples never lose their appeal, nor does there seem to be any end to the variety. Each year dieticians develop new ways to use this distinctive and delicious Canadian crop.

Individual Pies

Line large muffin cups with pie pastry. Peel and core an apple for each cup. Put mincemeat in the core hollow and sprinkle the top with a small amount of sugar and cinnamon. Then over the whole muffin tin lay a piece of aluminum foil. Tuck around the outer edges of the pan to hold it down and thus prevent the top of the fruit drying during baking. Bake forty minutes at 400° F. Each of these makes quite a large dessert, so they are ideal for the big appetites in family or friends. Seconds are seldom needed.

Apple Salad

This is suitable for large groups, quite interesting, and does not require a great deal of labor.

- 1 pkg. lemon jelly
- 1 pkg. orange jelly powder
- 3 cups shredded cabbage
- 1 cup chopped walnuts
- 4 cups chopped apple
- 1 cup chopped celery
- 1 cup cream cheese or
- 1 cup cottage cheese
- lemon and sugar.

Combine lemon jelly, cabbage and nuts in a square salad dish and allow to set till firm. Spread with cream cheese or cottage cheese, either of which may be slightly sweetened and a dash of lemon juice added.

Combine the orange jelly, apples and celery, and when

nearly set, but still able to pour, pour over the lemon jelly. When set, top with a decorative design of cream cheese using a pastry tube. Cut in squares, when ready to serve, and place on a lettuce leaf. Serves sixteen.

Apple Rolls

This dessert is prepared a little like the very wonderful German Strudel, but is considerably less festive, and, of course, less work. It is an attractive snack dessert where a pastry is desired but pies are too much.

Enough pastry for two double-crust pies. One cup butter.

Roll out the pastry as large as possible, and then dot all over with the cup of butter. Fold over and roll out again very thin. It will be about two feet square or a little less.

Peel and core seven or eight good apples, and thin slice all over the pastry. Sprinkle with one cup sugar and a dash of cinnamon and nutmeg.

Roll up carefully, and then slice into one-inch rolls. Lay carefully on a cookie tray (the sugar will come out if it is not gently handled). Bake in a hot oven at 450° F. for about fifteen minutes, or till brown and nicely puffed. Remove from tray with a flat food turner, to serving plates to cool. These should not be handled any more than can be helped as their best quality, tenderness, makes them also very fragile.

Apple Cake Topping

This is a quick topping finished under the broiler or the hot upper rack of the oven. Suitable for spice cakes, fruited cakes and most medium dark kinds.

- 1 egg white
- 3 tbsps. sugar
- Salt
- 1 cup grated apple

Beat the egg white till stiff and then gradually add the sugar, beating thoroughly. Add the salt, and the apple. Spread on the cake, and put under the broiler for about four minutes, or until lightly browned. Cinnamon and vanilla may be added to the egg white with the sugar if extra flavor is desired.

Baked apples are a favorite breakfast here, but apple pancakes are a close second choice.



Here's an Idea . . .

BAKED APPLES.

THE apple crop is in, and our first thought is the delicious winter desserts we can make with them. Baked apples are every man's favorite. For company we dress them up with a pie shell or whipped cream.

Illustrated is the newest way to prepare them in foil. This retains all the fruit's juice, and the apples hold their shape better than if they are put in one bake dish.

Select firm, ripe apples and core them. Peel down half way from the stem end, lay each apple on a six-inch square of foil. Fill the center with sugar, cinnamon, and a dot of butter. Bring up the corners of the foil and twist firmly together to hold in steam. Bake at 400° F. for forty-five minutes.

Turn back the foil before serving. Top with whipped cream if desired.

SUGGESTED FILLINGS FOR A MORE FESTIVE DESSERT:

- ★★ Chopped, dried apricots, and pecan nut pieces;
- ★★ green maraschino cherries and almond slivers;
- ★★ raisins and walnuts;
- ★★ mincemeat, or a mincemeat sauce poured over just before serving.

Apple Pancakes

- 2 eggs
- 1 cup cream
- Salt
- ½ cup sugar
- 3 thinly sliced apples
- 1 cup milk
- Flour (about 2 cups)
- 2 tsps. baking powder

Peel and slice the apples and sprinkle with a little salt to keep them from turning brown.

Whip the two eggs in a bowl or wide-mouthed pitcher. Add the cream and the sugar, and beat again.

Combine the flour and baking powder and sift into the egg mixture alternately with the milk. The resulting batter will be quite thin. Fold in the apple slices and then about another cup of flour. This depends on how thick a pancake batter you like. In any case it should be thin enough to pour, so the cakes will cook quickly.

Fry as usual, and serve with a mixture of butter and syrup, whipped together. Use one part butter to two parts syrup.

Apple Suggestions

- Add extra chopped apples to mincemeat. It improves flavor.

● If you have a large amount of apples to peel, save the peelings and boil them for a different pancake syrup. Not much sugar is needed.

● A grated apple added to a spice cake will help to keep it fresh.

● A whole apple in the cake or cookie tin will prevent drying out.

● A whole raw apple at bedtime followed by a full glass of water is a gentle regulator.

● Grated raw apple is often used to straighten out minor stomach upsets in children.



If You're TIRED ALL THE TIME

Now and then everybody gets a "tired-out" feeling, and may be bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary condition caused by urinary irritation or bladder discomfort. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's help stimulate the kidneys, to relieve this condition which may often cause backache and tired feeling. Then you feel better, rest better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all drug counters. You can depend on Dodd's.

VARIETY MEATS

It is late fall and we will, like most country people, be getting a winter supply of beef and pork ready to put down. Since most lockers now offer a complete service, including butchering and right to wrapping and labelling the package, we find it is less work than it used to be.

It still seems that it might be a good investment for those who do not have their own animals, if they were near to a market (live stock) where they might be purchased, to buy one for a winter's supply of meat.

We find that the lockers' charges are just about what a couple of porterhouse roasts would cost over the counter. And the meat packages in the home freezer constitute the greatest amount of food, for the space they use.

We do find even yet, that we have an abundance of the variety meats, when the meat returns from the locker plant. Some we do not have a taste for, but we have always found a neighbor who liked the ones we discarded.

Variety meats include liver, heart, kidneys, sweetbreads, brains, tongue, tripe, and another by-product, headcheese.

Because of their soft texture, all these meats are very perishable, and must be quickly cooled, and used, or put in a preserve of whatever kind you favor.

All parts of the animal are returned to you to dispose of and it is only necessary to ask the locker people and the organs will be kept separate and clean, away from hoofs and horns, etc.

Liver

A large tub to wash the entire lot is a good idea. Run cold water over them for about fifteen minutes. Then separate those to be used, and those which must be precooked, to keep. (Brains, sweetbreads and tripe.)

Liver is the most important of these meats. It is rich in iron and other health-giving elements for the production of red blood cells. It should be used absolutely fresh since it takes a strong flavor very quickly.

Lamb and veal liver are very tender, and suitable for broiling if they are first well dipped in oil, butter or fat.

Beef liver is next for tenderness, with pork liver a little stronger and definitely coarser. It is not to be despised, however, as it is relatively cheaper to buy, and contains similar food elements to the more tender ones.

To fry liver, use a good amount of fat in the pan, have the pan and fat hot enough to sear well, and immediately re-

duce the heat and fry slowly until it is a delicate brown all through. A cut through the centre of a slice will tell you and will not damage the meat in any way, as with steak.

Liver Casserole

Into boiling water drop one pound of sliced liver. Put it on the back of the stove and let simmer for twenty minutes.

Remove from water and grind in food chopper.

- 2 cups ground liver
- 2 cups tomato soup
- ½ cup fat
- ¾ cup flour
- Salt and pepper
- 3 eggs (separated)

In a saucepan melt the fat, stir in the flour, and then pour into the tomato soup, as though you were making gravy. Bring it to a boil, when it will be quite thick, and pour it over the beaten egg yolks. Add the liver, the seasonings, and finally fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a well greased bake dish, and set in a pan of water. Bake in a moderate oven, about 375° F. for thirty minutes, or until the centre is set.

Liver and Macaroni Loaf

- 1 lb. liver which has been simmered till cooked and then ground
- Macaroni (a bundle one inch across, the usual package length)
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup cream
- 1 tbsp. butter
- Salt

Boil the macaroni in salted water for twenty minutes and drain.

Beat the eggs, add ground liver, chopped-up macaroni, salt, cream and butter. Mix well and pour into a shallow dish to bake for forty minutes.

Suggested accompaniment, creamed carrots and peas. This dish is firm and quite dry, so a creamed vegetable is desirable.

Both the above casseroles are suitable for freezing and storing for short periods of time.

Liver Snack Rolls

- 1 cup ground liver
- 1 small onion
- 2 tbsps. lemon juice
- Parsley, salt, pepper, and olives, tomato juice and short biscuit dough

Roll out two cups rich biscuit dough. Mix liver, lemon juice, minced onion, and seasonings together. Add enough milk to make a paste and spread on the biscuit dough. Roll up and slice about one inch thick. Place cut side up on a cookie sheet, and press a stuffed olive in the centre of each slice. Brush over with tomato juice and bake in a hot oven about 12 minutes.

(Continued on page 26)

There's nothing like the Onion Pinwheel Buns you bake yourself!



When you bake at home it's much easier with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation . . . and if you follow our recipes carefully, you'll never need to worry "will it work?" It will! And you'll feel so proud!

You'll need

for the dough:

- ¾ c. milk
- ¼ c. granulated sugar
- 2 tps. salt
- ¼ c. shortening
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 2 tps. granulated sugar
- 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 4 c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling:

- 1 c. coarsely-chopped onion
- ¼ c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine

for the topping:

- 1 egg yolk
- 2 tbsps. cold water
- poppy seeds

1. Scald milk, stir in ¼ c. granulated sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.



2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl and stir in 2 tps. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten eggs and 2 c. of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 2 c. (about) flour.



3. Knead dough until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hr. Meantime, slowly cook onion in butter or margarine, stirring often. Cool.



4. Punch down dough, knead until smooth. Roll out to 12" x 18". Spread ½ dough lengthwise with onion mixture, cover with unsprayed ½ of dough and cut crosswise into 18, 1" strips. Twist each strip several times, then place one end on greased cookie sheet and wind rest of strip around it; tuck end under. Cover. Let rise until doubled—about ¾ hr. Brush with mixture of egg yolk and cold water. Sprinkle with poppy seeds. Bake in hot oven, 400°, about 15 mins. Makes 18 savory buns to serve with soup, salad, cold cuts.

Stewed Liver

This is a quick dish, especially suited to pork liver.

- 1/2 lb pork liver cut in bit-size pieces
- Fat
- 2 tblsps. flour
- 1 onion
- 2 cups tomatoes
- 2 cups lima beans

Cook beans first in boiling water. They take well over an hour, though this depends a great deal on the kind of water you have. Some water wells seem to cook beans in record time and others take many hours.

Brown onion in fat, dredge the flour on the liver, and add to the onion, brown the liver also. Add the tomatoes and seasoning, cover with a tight lid and simmer for one-half hour. Put the beans in a glass serving dish and spoon the stewed liver over them. Serves four.

And for the lunch box:

Liver Paste

- 1 cup ground liver
- 1/2 cup cream
- 1 onion
- Cloves, salt, pepper

Press the ground liver through a sieve, adding a little of the water in which it was boiled if necessary.

Put the cream and whole onion in a saucepan, with the seasonings and simmer gently till the onion is clear. Remove the onion and mix the remaining cream (it will have simmered down considerably) to the liver. Mix well and shape into a roll on foil. Wrap with the foil and chill. Use for sandwich spread. Ideal for open-faced sandwiches.

Suggested accompaniments for liver. Cream vegetables, onion, tomatoes or peppers, bacon or ham, chili sauce.

KIDNEYS

Kidneys are another good source of iron. Beef kidneys are often discarded because of a strong flavor. This is easily overcome by par boiling. Discard water after each hour of boiling. The third water will be sweet and of good aroma. Chill all kidneys in salted water.

Split through the centre, remove all tissue and vessels, and wash thoroughly. Leave in salted water for at least an hour.

Steak and Kidney Pie

- 1 lb. beef, round steak
- 1 lb. kidney
- 1 onion
- Pepper and salt
- 1/4 cup flour
- Fat
- 4 whole cloves
- Pastry dough

Prepare kidneys by parboiling as described above, and

then cut in one-inch sections. Cut beef steak in approximately the same size pieces. Dredge both in flour.

Put fat in skillet and brown onion. Add the meat, brown; add about three cups of water, and the salt, pepper and cloves. Cover and simmer till very tender. Remove the four cloves, and place the stew in a deep glass pie dish. Top with a crust of pastry or biscuit dough. Cut slits in it to allow a good escape of steam. This is important to prevent a soggy crust. Bake for 30 minutes at 400° F.

Fried Kidneys

Parboiled kidneys may be cooked and then sliced. Dip the kidney slices first in egg (beaten), then in cracker crumbs, and fry in butter. Serve on toast for a gala luncheon dish.

Broiled Kidneys

Use only the tender veal or lamb kidneys. Wash, split and remove all tissue. Soak in salt water. After an hour soaking remove and rinse in plain water. Coat thoroughly with butter, melted, then lay in a dish of French dressing. Let them absorb the dressing even over night if you have time. Broil for fifteen minutes, turn for even cooking.

HEART

Beef, Pork, Veal or Lamb

A heart is almost as rich in health-aiding food values as liver. It generally requires considerably longer to cook. A beef heart takes about four hours. Therefore, it is a good idea to partially cook and refrigerate until needed. It does have the best keeping qualities of all organ meats.

Beef heart is most often used because it is sufficient for a full meal for average families. Pork or veal or lamb are hardly enough, and more than one are generally needed. However, they can be combined with another meat for a meal rather than see them wasted.

Baked Stuffed Beef Heart

Boil a clean, washed heart for two hours, and cool.

Cut out all the coarse ligament and fibre then, and most of the fat on the edge. Stuff the cavity with two cups of bread-crumbs dressing. Push two skewers through the thickest part of the heart across the opening to hold the dressing in. Bake in a well-closed dish for two hours or till tender.

Add small amounts of water as needed. Baste occasionally.

Heart Chop Suey

- 1 pork heart, or veal or lamb
- 4 little Spanish onions
- 1/2 cup diced celery
- 1 tsp. soy sauce
- 1/4 cup consommé
- 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- 1 tblsp. cornstarch
- 1/4 cup each of mushrooms, bamboo shoots and bean sprouts

Wash heart, and cut into quarter-inch slices. Then cut the slices into thin strips. Dredge with flour, salt and pepper. Sear in a little butter, and add the liquid consommé. Simmer about two hours, adding water if necessary, till tender.

Steam celery till tender. Brown onions in skillet; then the mushrooms, and add the celery. Thicken the stock on the meat with cornstarch. Add all vegetables and heat together. Serve with rice. Serves two.

BRAINS, TRIPE, SWEETBREADS

These three portions are the most often discarded by the home butcher. But if you have no use for them, it may be possible to find some one who does like them. Or perhaps some would be willing to give them a try.

Brains

These are very soft in texture, and spoil easily. Soak in cold water, remove membrane, and simmer in salted water for fifteen minutes. Cool and refrigerate till used.

A favorite way to finish these is to fry them. They have a delicate texture similar to scrambled eggs, and are quite delicious.

A second way is to put them, after frying, in pastry patties, and pour over them a cream sauce containing a chopped vegetable, such as carrots.

Or they may be breaded before frying. Serve on toast if you wish.

An average beef has about two pounds of brains. Sufficient for a family meal.

Sweetbreads

These are glands found only in young animals. The thymus gland in the throat is a pair of lobe-shaped pieces connected by membrane. The pancreas is called stomach sweetbreads, and grows fatty as the animal gets older, and is not tasty then.

The entire lot in a young animal might serve four, but not more.

They are first washed and soaked in cold water. Remove after one hour to fresh cold water. Add one tsp. salt and one tsp. vinegar. Bring slowly to a boil, and simmer for about twenty minutes. Plunge in cold

water to make them firm. Remove membrane and skin, and refrigerate. Use in the same manner as brains. These are also very good broiled, and placed on toast.

Tripe

This is the muscular portion of the first and second stomachs. That from the second stomach is known as honeycomb, and is considered the best. It has at times been prescribed as a good source of protein for those with a type of sensitive digestive system.

It should be well soaked, then washed thoroughly. It requires long, slow cooking, not boiling, as this will toughen it. After about six hours it should be tender, and rather gelatinized, also very digestible. After this cooking it can be treated any way similar to the two former, brains and sweetbreads, that is, breaded and fried, broiled, or creamed.

Since tripe lacks any flavor of its own, it is best to combine it with some other meat or food that has a fair amount of flavor. Following is one such stew:

Pepper Pot

- 3 lbs. tripe, honeycomb preferred
- 2 bay leaves
- 2 onions
- 2 cloves
- 2 tps. salt
- Small bunch of parsley
- Veal knuckle
- 10 peppercorns
- 6 potatoes

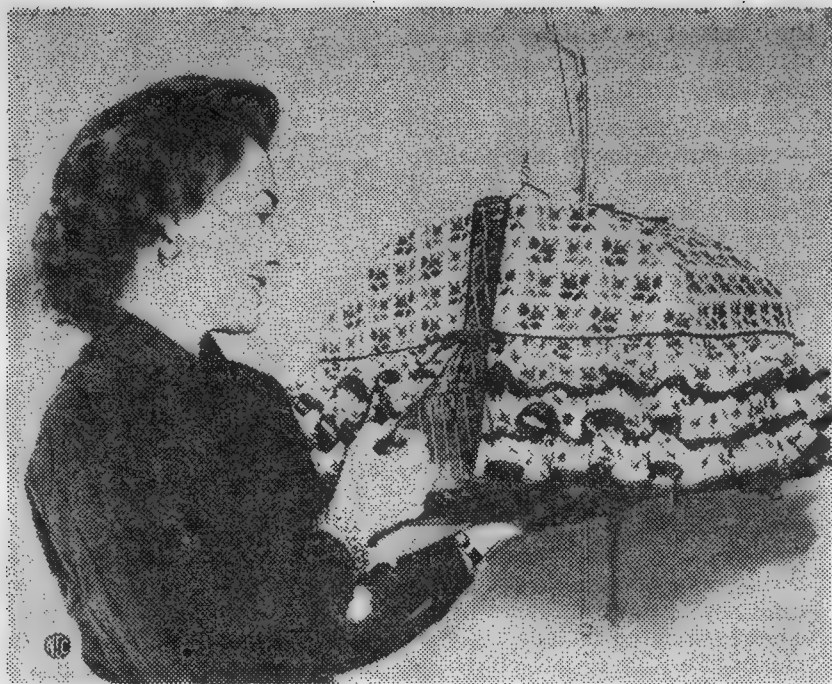
Cover the veal with water and simmer for one hour. Add all seasoning herbs and continue to boil for about two hours till tender. Remove the meat from the bones and cut in small pieces. Put a clove into each onion and add to the meat. Boil for an hour and add the potatoes cut in pieces, the salt, and the tripe which has been previously cooked the necessary six hours. Have the tripe cut in half-inch pieces. Simmer all gently until the potatoes are cooked. Serve in soup plates. Float some fresh green parsley on top to garnish.

TONGUE

This also requires long, slow cooking, but the finished product is well worth the effort. If you are in any doubt about the value of this, just price the potted tongue in the stores.

Wash a beef tongue thoroughly and simmer for about three hours. Then it is skinned and refrigerated.

It can be reheated to serve any way you would serve a delicate white meat, or it can be sliced and a liquor of white vinegar poured over with a few spices added.



Here's a novel gift for the bird-lover . . . a cage-cover with can-can ruffles. One or more patterns or materials can even provide a change to match in with changed room furnishings.

IT'S just about that time of year again when everyone is looking about for that special gift that may not cost too much but has that sincere personal touch. Of course, between now and Christmas, there will be other occasions for gift-giving . . . arrival of the new baby, birthdays, purchase of a new home by friends, etc. . . and all may be the occasion for a special kind of practical gift.

Easy-to-make gifts for christmas

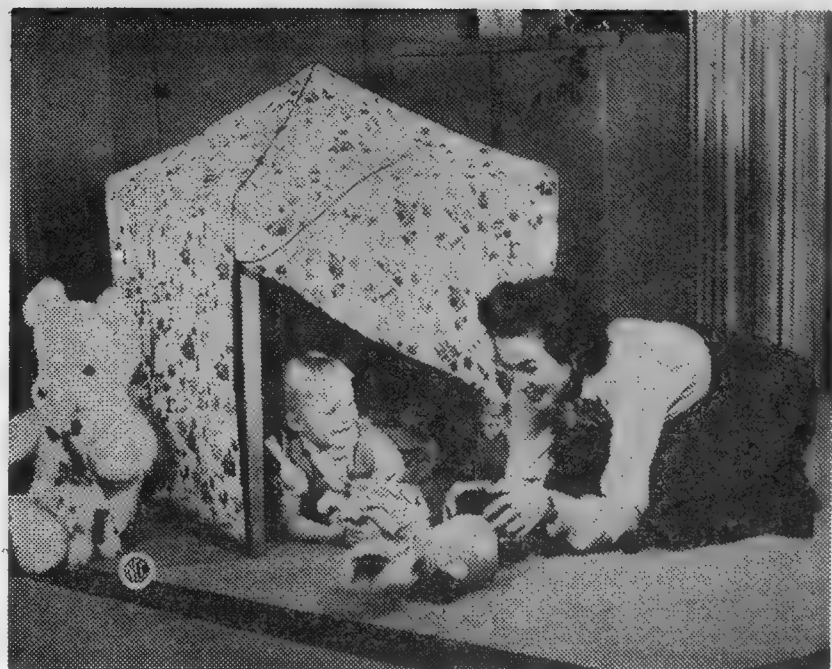
With this thought in mind we have here a few ideas for novel gifts that are both distinctive and can be easily made in spare

time from colorful inexpensive cotton prints.

BIRD-CAGE COVER — Parakeets are becoming important

pets these days — and don't tell anyone—but the sportiest birds in the district are boasting can-can ruffles on their night covers.

If there's a parakeet lover on your gift list, you can make one of these cage covers easily from two yards of cotton broadcloth in a rosebud or other print pattern. Cut pieces for cape cover as you would cut slipcover sections on a chair. Seam pieces



Rainy days are hard on mother and bed-sheets alike. Why not make an indoor tent for the little ones, that is easily fitted over a card-table. Easily assembled and tucked away, they not only keep the youngsters happy for hours at a time, but they also add color to the play area.



Something even more personal in the way of home-made gifts . . . a colorful apron and cafe curtains. The curtains don't pull back and are, therefore, easily made to measure, yet they have the effect of the rich, full curtains of workable cafes. They are especially attractive when they match mother's apron.



This ironing-board petticoat has a quilted top, a deep flounce, and a drawstring pocket at one end for holding a mending kit and small items that need ironing. No need to hide the ironing board when the neighbors drop in. The bright cotton prints help make the kitchen gay and add a touch of elegance to a common kitchen item.



Little more than a yard of cotton fabric, plus a quilted lining turns a wicker wash basket into a pretty crib for the new arrival or a visiting grandchild. A rosebud design in Sanforized broadcloth was used in the cover shown.

together. Add a trio of ruffles piped with bias tape in an accent color. Cut slit for opening and edge with tape. Use tape for ties.

IRONING-BOARD PETTICOAT — The busy farm housewife who keeps her ironing-board standing in the kitchen or dining room may appreciate receiving a gay petticoat to perk up its appearance. Choose a gay calico fruit pattern, quilting the top layer the exact dimension of the ironing-board top. Then, cut a 17-inch-deep flounce, three times the circumference of the board for fullness. Cut a pocket as a separate section, making it wider at the top than the bottom and gathering opening with a drawstring. Top stitch the pocket to the broad end of the ironing-board cover. It's wonderful for holding mending tools and small items that need ironing! The ironing-board petticoat can be made from six yards of cotton fabric.

CHILD'S PLAY TENT — What child wouldn't love to have a play tent that slips over a bridge table? It's a boon both to the child and Mom on a rainy day. Begin with seven yards of inexpensive cotton fabric in a lively barnyard print or other imaginative design. Make the tent with a peaked top supported by a "plumber's helper." You can draw your own pattern on newspaper by measuring the triangles from the plumber's help-

er (placed in the center of the table) to the two adjacent corners of the table. Cut yardage in four equal parts, and trim one end of each part in the shape of a triangle. Seam parts together, and hem. Yardage allows for a good deep hem. Because the tent packs flat, it's an ideal travel toy since almost every home has a bridge table.

CHILD'S TOY CHEST — A sturdy cardboard box from the grocery store can be easily converted into a toy chest for a child. Bind top edges of box with gummed fabric tape. Make a gathered skirt for the box from a nursery rhyme print, using a drawstring in the top for proper fit. Stitch small lengths of bias tape to skirt top at intervals. Fasten skirt in place by tying tape through holes punched in box at corners and sides. The skirt can be easily removed and opened flat for laundering.

BABY'S CRIB — Ever since pioneer days the wicker wash basket has been a temporary nest for the newborn. For the parents of a new arrival, slip-cover a wash basket in a pretty floral print. This project requires only a little more than a yard of fabric, plus the quilted lining you can buy in a layette department or cut to shape from quilted fabric. Gather a scalloped skirt to the basket lining with two rows of gathers one inch apart. This will produce an inch-wide row of shir-

ring to fit over the top rim of the basket — which can be placed in the car to carry the new baby visiting.

These ideas, and many others — are surprisingly inexpensive to make from the sanforized broadcloth available in a variety of printed patterns early American prints, and any number of animal and nursery rhyme de-

signs. Just sit down and think for a moment, or even leaf through a mail-order catalogue and ideas for gifts should easily come to mind. The fabrics are comparatively inexpensive, easy to work with, and can be washed many times without fading or shrinking.

Make this year's Christmas giving have a truly personal touch.

Yuletide logs for fireside color

IF you are lucky enough to have an open fireplace in your home, you might be interested in making something special in the way of yule logs for the Christmas season. Chemicals are the secret of these brightly-burning logs. Actually, they are made of old newspapers rolled tightly, tied and soaked in solutions of different chemicals, and when placed in the fire they burn slowly and produce a rainbow of coloured flame. Since the logs take almost a month to dry, it is best to get at the job right away if they are to be ready for the Christmas season.

Put 2 pounds coarse salt into a pail — preferably a polythene or wooden one, since the chemicals will corrode metal — 2 pounds bluestone and 2 gallons

boiling water. Now add one ounce of any of the following chemicals, depending on the flame color desired: strontium nitrate which burns with a red flame; bismuth nitrate which burns crimson; antimony chloride which burns blue; barium-chloride or borax, both of which give a green flame; or potassium chloride which burns purple.

Put the rolled-up newspapers into the solution and let them soak until the liquid is absorbed. Don't use slick paper magazines because they won't absorb liquid easily.

Dry the logs on a rack till they are completely dry. When they are put on a holiday fire they'll burn with an array of glowing colors.

FOLLOW FOOTBALL

all the way with

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SPORTS
REPORTING TEAM

CFRN's

ERNIE AFAGANIS

and

AL SHAVER

(Choice of the West for Football Classics)

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CFRN RADIO... Dial 1260

(Northern Alberta's Sports Station)

THERE are still about 50 real farms within New York City limits, and their average yield per acre is \$212.00. Iowa considered to have the best U.S. farm land has an average yield of \$48.00 an acre.

A GOOD watering of trees after they are dormant and before the ground freezes will do much to bring them through the winter in top shape.

JUDITH MARY THOMPSON, of Welseley, has won the \$200 Rayner Memorial Scholarship which was established in honor of the late Prof. J. G. Rayner, and provided by the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Association.

ROY E. MCKENZIE, director of plant industry branch, Saskatchewan D. of A., will be the forage crop seed judge at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

RACKETEERS cover all the angles. In the U.S. war is being waged on a nation-wide rotten-egg market. Rejected incubator eggs are bought, removed from the shell, and frozen, chemically treated, and mixed with good eggs. This disguises some of the rottenness, but it is still there.

MANY bridges built by the Romans in B.C. years are still in daily use in many parts of Europe.

FARMERS could obtain all their nitrogen needs if they had a practical machine for extracting the chemical from air. There is (they say) nearly 35,000 tons of nitrogen in the air above each acre of land.

WHERE do our taxes go? We haven't comparable figures for Canada, but it is estimated that the interest on the U.S. National debt is \$12,000.00 a minute.

CANADA'S new Farm Credit Act, which succeeds the Canadian Farm Loan Act, went into effect October 5th. Farm credit loans for improvement or purchase of a farm will be up to \$20,000 instead of \$15,000, and a loan may be based on 75 per cent of appraised value instead of 65 per cent.

GOVERNMENT spending at all levels in Canada takes 31% of the country's total productive activity. Ten years ago it took 23%.

AT the last census there were 200,000 more men in Canada than women.

A SASKATCHEWAN Wheat Pool Employees' Association Scholarship, valued at \$400, has gone to Clinton Neil Meadows, Carleton Place, Sask., a graduate of Carnduff High School, who is taking Arts and Science at the U. of S.

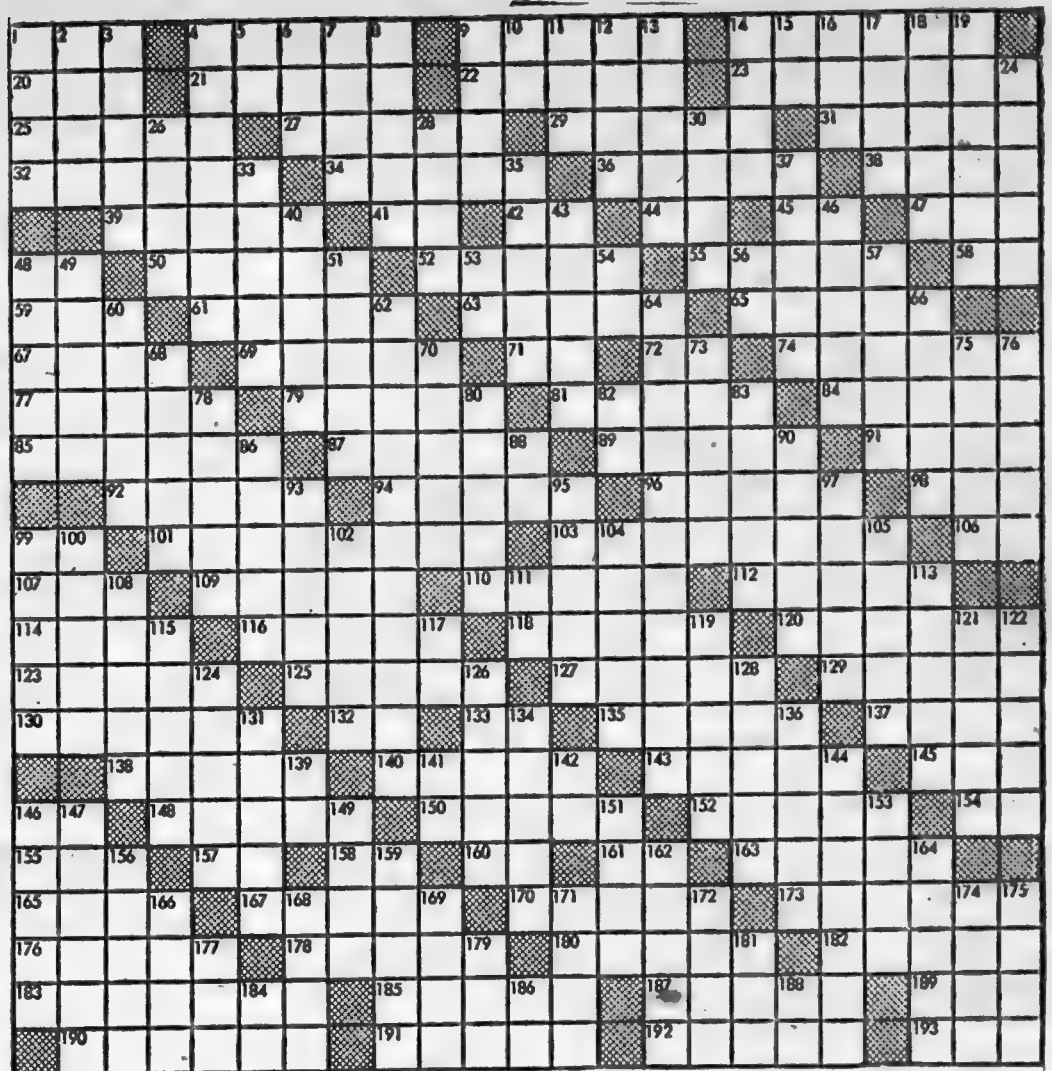
THE Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has renewed a \$10,000.00 grant to the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon to enable additional work to be carried on to benefit 4-H Clubs.

ACCORDING to F.A.O., Icelanders are the greatest per capita users of sugar in the world, followed by the United Kingdom. Canada is seventh just under the United States. The average in Russia is less than half that in Britain.

OVER six hundred thousand cows were bred by artificial insemination last year in Canada. This is about 12.5 per cent of a cow population of more than five million. Organized artificial insemination businesses operate in every province except Newfoundland.

CROSSWORD

PUZZLE



ACROSS

- 1 Woodland deity
- 4 Outer garment (pl.)
- 9 Island of West Indies
- 14 Discontinues
- 20 Fourth calf
- 21 Man's name
- 22 Part of church
- 23 Commanded
- 25 Number (pl.)
- 27 Of a branch of armed services
- 29 Disburse
- 31 Golf shot
- 32 Heating device (pl.)
- 34 Glass blower's table (var.)
- 36 To scoff
- 38 Of an age group
- 39 Ninth day before the Ides
- 41 Symbol for nickel
- 42 I am (contr.)
- 44 Teutonic deity
- 45 Exists
- 47 Fortunate (India)
- 48 Child for mother
- 50 Heating vessels
- 52 Plunges
- 55 Of days gone by (poet.)
- 58 Printer's measure
- 59 Period of time
- 61 Article of furniture (pl.)
- 63 Dormouse
- 65 Philippine dwarf negritos

- 67 State of shaking, as with cold
- 69 Carouse
- 71 Japanese measure
- 72 Paper measure (pl.)
- 74 Bird (pl.)
- 77 Of the moon
- 79 Upper house of French parliament
- 81 Attempts
- 84 Book of fiction
- 85 Bird dog
- 87 Sharpen as a razor
- 89 Courtly
- 91 Philippine island child
- 92 Bristlelike organs
- 94 Bird
- 96 A fruit of the vine
- 98 Word of negation
- 99 Paid notice
- 101 Leans back
- 103 Disclosed
- 106 Hebrew letter
- 107 Genus of cows
- 109 Intended
- 110 South African antelope
- 112 Rich fabric
- 114 The dill
- 116 Unbending
- 118 Toward the left side (naut.)
- 120 Kind of car (pl.)
- 123 Fine line of a letter
- 125 Loop with running knot
- 127 Scorches
- 129 Roundup
- 130 Secretary of State
- 132 Chinese measure

- 133 Musical syllable
- 135 Steps, over a fence
- 137 Hindu deity
- 138 In advance
- 140 Move sideways
- 143 Run away
- 145 Corded cloth
- 146 Symbol for tantalum
- 148 Icelandic tales
- 150 Showers
- 152 Inclines
- 154 Rupees (abbr.)
- 155 Choose
- 157 Spanish for yes
- 158 Exclamation of triumph
- 160 District Attorney (slang)
- 161 River of Asia
- 163 Discard
- 165 Goddess who watched over human deeds
- 167 Form of oxygen present in atmosphere
- 170 Brief
- 173 Hot
- 176 To overturn again
- 178 Ancient Roman official
- 180 Vegetable
- 182 Girl's name
- 183 Bar where intoxicating drinks are sold (pl.)
- 185 The rain tree
- 187 Bore
- 189 Period
- 190 To soften in temper
- 191 To follow
- 192 Worms
- 193 Compass point

DOWN

- 1 To go by
- 2 Came to earth
- 3 U.S. Vice President
- 4 Feels indignant at
- 5 Sacred Hindu word
- 6 Storage container
- 7 Kingdom south of Assyria (Bib.)
- 8 Lake in U.S.S.R.
- 9 Hairy Mulberry
- 11 Pronoun
- 12 Military signal: lights out
- 13 Girl's name
- 14 System of signals
- 15 Suffix: more
- 16 Sum up
- 17 Spanish artist
- 18 American Indians
- 19 Harsh
- 24 Kind of cloth
- 26 Cry of the Bacchanals
- 28 Eager
- 30 Roman emperor
- 33 Spanish title
- 35 Stream
- 37 Appendage to a document
- 40 Stout box for valuables (pl.)
- 43 Deserve
- 46 Surgical thread
- 48 Repasts
- 49 Debate heatedly
- 51 Conserves
- 53 Prefix: not
- 54 Therefore

- 56 State (abbr.)
- 57 Very rich man
- 60 Female relatives
- 62 Abounding in maxima
- 64 A trio
- 66 Jewish month
- 68 Diner
- 70 Big
- 73 Fracas
- 75 Colonist's greeting to Indian
- 76 Child's blackboard
- 78 Juniperlike desert shrub
- 80 Trunk of body
- 82 Symbol for radium
- 83 ——— Marner, George Eliot novel
- 86 American black snake
- 88 Protestant Episcopal (abbr.)
- 90 African trees
- 93 Feminine name
- 95 Journeys
- 97 Weight of Abyssinia
- 99 Disconcert
- 100 Recipient of gift
- 102 Bar of cast metal
- 104 Central American trees
- 105 Capers (colloq.)
- 108 Sawlike organ
- 111 Sun god
- 113 Lowest point
- 115 A tenth part
- 117 Doctor of Science (abbr.)
- 119 To quaver

- 121 At no time
- 122 Substance used for washing (pl.)
- 124 Gives sustenance to
- 126 Prophesized in Moses' camp
- 128 Fruit of blackthorn (pl.)
- 131 Wireless receiver
- 134 Pseudonym
- 136 Excess of solar year
- 139 The ambary
- 141 Symbol for iridium
- 142 Half an am
- 144 Enlists
- 146 Travels through
- 147 Come into view
- 149 Provided with shoes
- 151 In a short time
- 153 One of a Cameroon people
- 156 Name
- 159 Herb with aromatic seeds
- 162 Newly married woman
- 164 Overmodest person
- 166 Clan in Ireland
- 168 Relish
- 169 Ardor
- 171 Sharpen
- 172 Rocky pinnacles
- 174 Golf club
- 175 Fruit
- 177 American author
- 179 German river
- 181 Kobold
- 184 Names (abbr.)
- 186 Symbol for gold
- 188 French article

Solution On Page 30.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

AGENTS WANTED

GOOD INCOME

SELLING MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHES direct to wearer. Attractive samples sell easily. Full or part time. Good commissions, low prices, free suit bonuses. Experience not necessary. Write for samples. Daventry Tailors, Dept. C., Box 3014, Montreal.

CISTERN REPAIRS

DOES YOUR CISTERN LEAK? Send inside measurements for price waterproof plastic liner. Also any cover made to measure. Box K, Melita, Man.

DOLL HOSPITAL

ALL MAKES OF DOLLS REPAIRED by experts. Rubber arms and legs bought. 324 - 24th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta. Phone AM 6-3565.

EDUCATIONAL

AUCTIONEERING CAN BE FOR YOU. Write for information. Western College of Auctioneering, Box 1458 - FR, Billings, Montana.

ENTERTAINMENT

ATTEND PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING promoted by Stu Hart, on Tuesday Nights in Edmonton on Friday Nights in Calgary. Send 25 cents for Wrestling Publication Samples and Post Card Pictures to: World Wide Wrestling, 10235 - 148 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

FARMS FOR SALE

TOOLE, PEET & CO. LTD.

For Complete Real Estate Service. Property Management, Mortgage Funds and Appraisals. Confidential Land Purchasing Agents.

CONSULT KEN LENNOX

FARM AND RANCH DIVISION,
TOOLE, PEET BLDG.,
809 - 2nd St. W., CALGARY, Alta.

FOR SALE

GOOD MIXED SECOND-HAND CLOTHING. 30c lb. Long winter overcoats, men's sizes, \$5.00; new, long, grey winter socks, 80% wool, 20% nylon, pair 80c; three pairs, \$2.25. New dark green woolen blankets, 70 x 90, \$5.50. F. Rose, 10138 - 97 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

FOR SALE — COAL-AND-WOOD ALL ENAMEL RANGE. Built-in reservoir. Excellent shape. \$50.00. Two-burner electric range with oven, \$18.00. 8504 - 75th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

WOODWORKING PATTERNS LIST FREE. Lawn furniture, ornaments, toys, household articles, etc. Darling Patterns, New Toronto, Ont.

METALLIC ROOFING

ALUMINUM or GALVANIZED

MULTIPLE RIBBED style sheets for both roofing and siding. 39 disposable lengths from 6 ft. to 24 ft., cover 32 inches wide. Send roof measurements for free estimate and illustrated folder giving full information. Samples on request. Also flat rolled aluminum and galvanized in coils. Also clap-board siding aluminum and galvanized. ANT. GONNEVILLE MANUFACTURING, CHARETTE P., QUE., CANADA.

NEW AND RECONDITIONED 32 and 110-volt lighting plants, motors, generators, engines, pumps, welding cable, etc. Repair parts and service for all makes. Industrial Repair, 6410 - 104th Street, Edmonton, Alta.

HOMESTEADS

CANADIAN HOMESTEADS — Non-Residents also, file age, 18. Crown lands, 50c acre up. For information, send \$1 to Frontier Surveys, Box 246, Vanderhoof, B.C.

HORSE TRAINING

"HOW TO TRAIN HORSES" — A book everyone who likes horses or ponies should have. FREE. No obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 6611, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

LIVESTOCK

ADAMS, WOOD & WEILLER LTD., livestock Commission Agents, Alberta Stockyards, Calgary. Phones: BR 3-5121; Nights CHery 4-8075; CHery 4-2650.

LIVESTOCK

YOUR LIVESTOCK COMMISSION AGENT, PAUL & McDONALD, prompt, efficient service. Office telephone: BR 3-5301 and BR 3-2242; Residence: CHery 4-0485; ATlas 3-1738, Calgary, Alberta.

PARSLOW & DENOON, Stock-yards, Calgary, Alberta, the oldest Livestock Commission Merchants in Alberta. Established since 1915. Office: BR 3-5058; BR 3-5755; Night: CHery 4-1651; CHery 4-2848.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

OFFERING ENTIRE GOOD FOUNDATION FLOCK — 115, Pure-bred, open Suffolk ewes, \$20.00 each, including 25 ewe lambs. Kelley Ranch, Millet, Alberta.

PERSONAL

SPECTACLES FROM \$3.00 — Ten pairs sent to test your eyes. Give age. Satisfaction or money returned. Salway & Rowe, Box 365, Cardston, Alta.

\$500 FOR YOUR PHOTO — Children, teenagers, women. Send photo for FREE report, offer. Returned. STUDIO, 5032FXL, Lankershim, North Hollywood, California, U.S.A.

MEN! WOMEN! WANT THAT OLD-TIME PEP and vigor? For amazing, pleasant surprise try Vita Perles (\$2), or Menna (\$3), or both \$4.50; Royal Jelly Tablets, 30 for \$4. In plain, sealed package. Western Distributors, Box 24 NRR, Regina, Sask.

REINCARNATION — REBIRTH — Whatsoever he doeth — he returns again from that world to this world of action. — Upanishat.

QUIT SMOKING, CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF — Easily, quickly, reliable, tested remedy. Satisfaction or money refunded. Save your health and money? Complete treatment, \$1.98. Western Distributors, Box 24-WR, Regina.

LADIES! NEW IMPROVED COTES PILLS! Triple strength. Help relieve pain and nerve tension associated with monthly periods. \$5.00 Airmailed. Western Distributors, Box 24AR, Regina, Sask.

THRILLING ZODIAC READING — Health, Prospects, Events, Money outlook, Love, Friendship, etc. Send 15c (coin or stamps) for your true, amazing Forecast. State birth date. NEWTON VALE (M. 5), 106 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

FREE TO ADULTS! Catalogue of personal hygienic sundries, herbs, books, jokers' novelties. Also receive free — Birth Control booklet and comical joke card. Western Distributors. Box 24-DR, Regina, Sask.

ADULTS — 192-page booklet. Health, Sex and Birth Control by Percy E. Ryberg, M.D.; recommended for the married and those about to be married, 50c. Free catalogue on Novelties and sundries. E. P. Novelty Co., P.O. Box 515, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.

STAMPS

STAMP COLLECTORS—SPECIAL GRAB-BAG OFFER. Lot contains animals, trains, ships, flags, triangles, planes, maps. All for one dime. Stampliner, 385 Islington South, Toronto 18, Ontario.

CANADIANS USING MORE MILK

CANADIANS are pouring milk into themselves and using it in its various other forms at a greatly increased rate according to the following figures released by the National Dairy Council:

- "1. Milk production has increased by 2,000,000,000 pounds or 12 per cent;
2. Fluid milk and cream sales have risen by 800,000,000 quarts or 60 per cent;
3. Creamery butter output has risen by 50,000,000 pounds or 17 per cent;
4. Ice cream sales have increased by 22,000,000 gallons or 157 per cent;
5. Production of concentrated milk products have risen by 350,000,000 pounds or 151 per cent;
6. Total cheese consumption in Canada has increased by 58,000,000 pounds or 103 per cent; and
7. The total gross annual value of dairy foods has increased by over 200 per cent."

"During the same period," the Council states, "it is noteworthy that despite the vast increase in output, the actual number of dairy plants in Canada has declined by 2,000 from 4,677 to 2,679, a drop of 43 per cent. This testifies to the increased efficiency of the dairy processing industry."

GOOD CUSTOMER

AGRICULTURAL products provide 16% of all the freight revenue of American railways.

LONG TRIP

IF the average car driver puts 15,000 miles on his car he feels that he has been around. Last year rolling stock of the C.N.R. travelled two billion, eighty-three million miles. This mileage (the railway statistician says) is equal to eleven return trips from the earth to the sun.

HARNESSING MILK HEAT

PROCESSORS haven't yet harnessed the squeal of the pig but farmers can now make use of the excess heat saved from cooling milk. The waste heat is being used to pre-heat milk-room wash water at Washington State College. The assortment of pipes, controls, valves and pump cost some \$175 ... an amount that the College says can be retired in about three to four years.

LOST ACRES

IN Canada we have become so accustomed to thinking in terms of millions of acres that we may have overlooked the steady encroachment which housing, industrial development and road building is making upon some of our best agricultural land. Little realized, perhaps, is that while Canada possesses more than two billion acres of land, less than 4% of this area is suitable for growing food. In future, therefore, there is bound to be more and more competition for land use.

It is interesting to note that in

the evidence submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada it was estimated that, between 1941 and 1951, metropolitan areas had trebled in size. It was predicted, moreover, that by 1980 seven million people would be added to the population of our present major cities. On the basis of about 3½ houses to the acre and possibly about 7,500 persons to the square mile some 900 square miles or 576,000 acres would be absorbed by our larger cities alone. Thus the increase in the use of land for urban purposes is likely to be significant, and, it is stressed, urban growth draws upon land that is most suitable for agriculture.

Only recently in Great Britain, too, it was estimated that some 600,000 acres would likely be taken away from agricultural use over the next twenty years. This, in the case of England and Wales, is approximately 2½% of the cultivated area, but, because the land taken will be flat and fertile it is thought that the loss to agricultural output may be nearer to 3½%. A compensating factor is that productivity is being increased at a rate faster than 3½% per twenty years, and it must not be overlooked that the new uses to which converted land is being put are usually a great deal more profitable than farming. Just the same, as in Canada, valuable agricultural land is being gradually lost as the population grows and as others lay claim to it for various purposes.

—Searle Grain Company, Limited.

Copenhagen



"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

PAN	ROBES	HAITI	CEASES
ALI	EMILE	ALTAR	ORDERED
SIXES	NAVAL	SPEND	DRIVE
STOVES	MAVER	SNEER	TEEN
NONES	NI	IM	ER
MA	ETNAS	DIVES	OLDEN
ERA	SOFAS	LEROT	AETAS
AGUE	REVEL	RI	RM
LUNAR	SENAT	TRIES	NOVEL
SETTER	STROP	AULIC	BATA
SETAE	EGRET	MELON	NOT
AD	RECLINES	REVEALED	PE
BOS	MEANT	ORIBI	SATIN
ANET	RIGID	APORT	SEDANS
SERIF	NOOSE	SEARS	RODEO
HERTER	TU	LA	STILE
AHEAD	SIDLE	ELOPE	REP
TA	EDDAS	RAINS	LEANS
OPT	SI	HA	DA
UPIS	OZONE	SHORT	TORRID
RETIP	EDILE	ONION	LAURA
SALOONS	SAMAN	DRILL	DOT
RELENT	ENSUE	ESSES	ENE

WIDE OPEN SPACES

THE world's largest contiguous country is the U.S.S.R. It occupies 15% of the earth's land surface. From east to west it stretches about 6,000 miles and is roughly about twice as big as Canada.

CHART FOR EGG VALUES

TO assist egg customers in making quick calculations, the Canada department of agriculture has designed a "Ready Reckoner." These are rotating charts which make a comparison of various egg sizes and prices at a glance, so the customer can make the most economical purchase. If your grocer hasn't a supply they should be obtainable from your provincial Department of Agriculture.

BOARDERS OR PRODUCERS?

HOW much milk must a cow produce to show a reasonable profit for its owner?

The Canada Department of Agriculture has found the break-even point for a 20-cow herd, where the operator receives five per cent interest on his investment and \$220 a month for labor, requires a production of 10,500 pounds per cow.

This was determined in a study involving herds at the Experimental Farms at Duncan, Nanaimo and Courtenay, B.C. The production figure arrived at was almost identical with the District Herd Improvement Association average for the province.

The interest, depreciation, and cash operating costs for a 20-cow herd would be about \$8,500 a year and for a 35-cow herd about \$15,000.

Income would have to be large enough to cover these costs and allow for family living.

CARE REQUIRED WITH CHEMICALS

IMPROPER use of farm chemicals is causing more trouble than is sometimes realized, advises the Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta. The chemical companies and extension people are doing everything possible to encourage correct use. But complaints of crop disease are continually coming in that prove to be not disease but chemical damage.

Spraying is not a solution for all problems. Even in cases where sprays are beneficial the directions must be read and followed carefully. Time after time, says the station, reports of flax disease prove on investigation to be chemical damage from sprays used at the wrong time. One case is reported of a sunflower crop sprayed with 2,4-D

and the farmer attributing the damage to disease. Indiscriminate chemical use on a bean crop resulted in loss for which again disease was blamed.

This does not mean that hesitation should be felt in reporting sickly-looking crops on the chance that the damage might be from chemicals. Losses from disease, insects and inadequate nutrition are all too abundant. Seek advice by all means, but next year before spraying make sure that a chemical will be beneficial, that you have the right chemical, and that you are applying it according to directions.

Chemicals are good. They provide much-needed help, but they must be used with discretion. They are a powerful ally and can save considerable time and effort, but used carelessly they can cause damage and regret. There is sometimes an urge to spray for every crop ailment, but, first make sure that the spray is intended for the purpose desired, then read the directions carefully and check the precautions. If in doubt, ask!

Advice and assistance are readily available. District agriculturists throughout the province are at all times ready to help with farm problems. It pays to be sure before going ahead.

COWS ARE LIKE CARS

CARS and cows have something in common. When managed by efficient operators both undergo winter changeovers. Management differs sharply as the colder season moves in.

Closely confined cows must have good housing, good ventilation and adequate bedding, says R. P. Dixon, Supervisor of Dairy Cattle Improvement in Alberta. In a stanchion barn 1,800 lbs. of hay per cow will be needed. For loose housing twice that amount is required. The first-year heifers especially will be nervous and jumpy because of their new surroundings. Handle them gently and provide adequate bedding to prevent udder injury.

Cows respond to regular feeding and milking. Normally 2½ to 3 tons of good quality hay per cow are required. Feed hay according to body weight and grain according to milk production. A thumb rule, suggested by Mr. Dixon, for hay feeding is 2 - 2½ lbs. for every 100 lbs. of animal body weight. For every pound of butterfat produced in a week, feed a pound of grain daily. To the grain mix also remember to add salt and minerals and place a salt lick in the manger as well.

If the drinking water for cows is outdoors, the chill should be taken off it. Equally important is providing protection from wind around the watering trough. A high board fence will do.



HER 30¢ MAKES DOLLARS FOR YOU!

Mr. Dairy Farmer! Did you contribute to the June Set-Aside for advertising and sales promotion of Dairy Foods? Mr. Plant Operator! Did you co-operate in this undertaking by collecting 1¢ per pound of butterfat from your patrons? If so, both of you are interested in the outcome of your joint effort to maintain and increase the consumption of dairy foods.

Let's see how it works out! The cost to the dairy producer is about 30¢ a year per cow—roughly the value of a bale of hay and much less than the value of a pail of milk. This investment, made collectively on behalf of all of Canada's dairy farmers, pays for millions of selling messages to Canadian consumers throughout the following year.

Where are these consumers? Eighty per cent of our 17½ million population lives in the cities, towns and villages of Canada, and 65% of these consumers lives within the "trading area" of our 15 largest cities. Here then, is where the weight of the advertising is directed and here too is where the largest number of consumers can be reached for the fewest dollars. That's why so many producers feel that they see or hear very little of their advertising—because it is directed to the off-the-farm consumers.

Your advertising is working for you constantly where it counts the most. This year, for instance, more than 180,000,000 messages are appearing in the daily and weekly newspapers of Canada. By the end of the year magazines will have delivered more than 11,000,000 messages, mostly in color. Radio commercials, point-of-sale promotions, recipes, trade magazines and publicity—all aimed at the consumers—add greatly to the dairy foods selling messages of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, representing nearly 400,000 dairy farmers. This effort contributes to Canada being fifth among the dairy-food consumers in the world.



DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA

409 Huron Street, Toronto

PRUDENTIAL

leads the way in the use of

18-8
Stainless Steel
CONTAINING INCO NICKEL

on Canada's changing skyline

Modern, nickel-containing stainless steel buildings—like The Prudential Insurance Company of America offices now under construction in downtown Toronto—are changing Canada's skyline. In designing these new structures, Canada's leading architects are using stainless steel for the bright beauty of outside walls and trim, window frames, doors and smart, modern entranceways—the interior hardware, stair railings and ornamental accessories.

Stainless steel is an ideal architectural metal. It resists corrosion from the atmosphere and the weather... tends to wash itself clean with every rainfall. It won't crack, chip or deteriorate—stays bright for years with little or no cleaning or maintenance. And it harmonizes beautifully with stone, wood, glass and enamelled surfaces to produce striking architectural effects.

Nickel does great things for stainless—strengthens it... increases its resistance to rust and corrosion... makes it easier to fabricate. That's why Canadian architects, designers and manufacturers are specifying stainless steel containing quality Inco Nickel in architectural products.

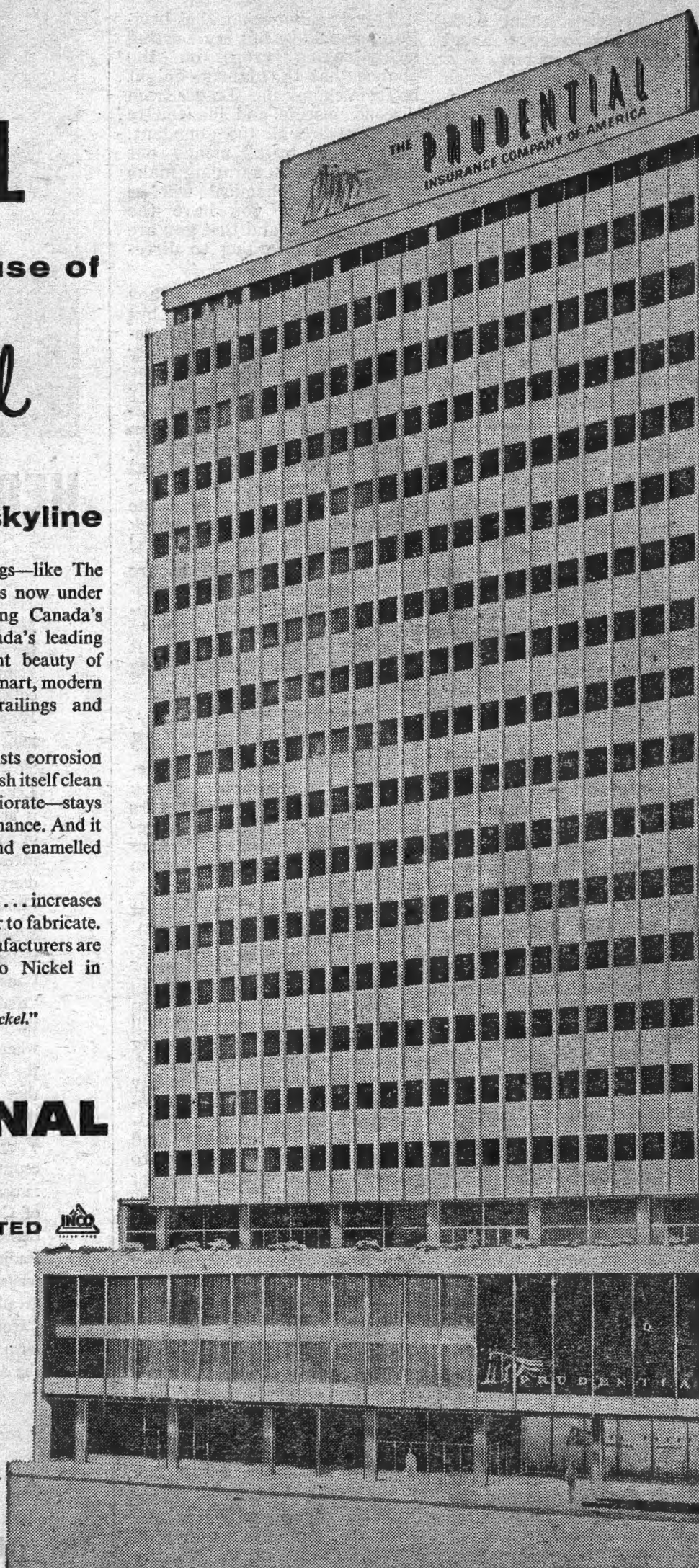
Write for a free copy of "The Exciting Story of Nickel."

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
65 YONGE STREET, TORONTO



Now under construction at the corner of King and Yonge Streets in downtown Toronto, the new prestige 20-storey Canadian home of The Prudential Insurance Company of America will have stainless steel exterior facings and window frames... owner, Tusca Investments Limited; architects, Page & Steele and Peter Dickinson Associates.



YOU TOO CAN WIN \$500.00



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS

Many Other
CASH Prizes
Ranging From
\$150.00
to
\$25.00



IT
COSTS
YOU
NOTHING

This is a picture of Mrs. T. C. Taylor (and her eldest grandchild), of Lloydminster, Alta., who won \$100.00 in our last contest. In a letter of thanks, Mrs. Taylor says, in part: "It was thrilling to learn from your letter that I had won \$100.00 in your contest. I wish to thank you sincerely for your good wishes and for the cheque... We, as a family, have enjoyed the Farm and Ranch Review for many years. The editorials have been to our liking. It is so brimful of helpful and interesting reading it should be in every farm home in the West. May you and your publication have a very successful future."

All you have to do to qualify is correctly answer the question at the bottom of this page, and mail it along with the \$1.00 payment and signature of a new subscriber living in Western Canada to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta.

He in turn will receive in the mail a copy of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW every month FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS. THIS SPECIAL FARM RATE MAKES IT EASY TO GET ENTRIES.

All answers mailed to Box 620, Calgary, by the end of DECEMBER will be placed in a churn. Under the supervision of the Company's Auditors, the first correct answer drawn will receive the big cash prize of \$500.00. This will be followed by the drawing of 12 OTHER WINNERS. Winners' names will be published in the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW and at the same time, the prize money will be promptly mailed. REMEMBER... You cannot qualify by sending in your own subscription. Your entry will be disqualified if you send in a "gift" subscription or sign the order form for the subscriber.

— ENTER OFTEN —

QUESTION: WHICH IS CANADA'S CAPITAL CITY?

MY ANSWER : _____

MY NAME AND ADDRESS : _____

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for a full TEN YEARS' subscription to THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, which I have sold to :—

NAME OF NEW SUBSCRIBER (print plainly) _____

SIGNATURE OF NEW SUBSCRIBER _____

ADDRESS _____

PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER : NEW _____ or RENEWAL _____

Each new subscription or renewal entitles you to send another entry to the Contest. List extra entries on a separate sheet, but be sure to answer question.

Remit the subscriber's payment by postal note, money order, or by cash along with his signature and address direct to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta.